The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per F.M.S. GIRONDE

No. 5,402 — BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1880 — 20TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement i the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Lisbon, Oporto, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, Genoa (payable in Gold), Florence (payable in Gold), Leghorn, do, Milan do, Naples do, Padua, Palermo do, Rome do, Torino do, Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy), Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Madrid, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Zaragoza and on many towns of Galicia and the Asturias, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,), Santa Cruz de Tenerife, do, Pernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos, Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo

JOHN TODD

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current	3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „	3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed	4 „

GOLD

90 days fixed „ „ „	3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.	
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c	9 per cent

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1880.
JOHN TODD, Manager.

Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nacion
LICITACION
Impresion del Registro de la Estadistica Comercial.

Se llama a licitacion para la impresion del Registro de la Estadistica Comercial correspondiente al año ppdo. de 1879, debiendo espresar los proponentes el precio que pidan por cada pliego de (8) ocho paginas de composicion corrida en cuerpo 10 y 9, y por cada pliego de estados, reservandose a la oficina del ramo la facultad esclusiva de elegir el tipo—entre cuerpo 9, 7, 6, 5 y 4—que se haya de emplear en la composicion de cada seccion, estado o cuadro.

El formato del Rejistro sera exactamente igual al empleado en el folleto conteniendo los 'Resumenes del Movimiento Comercial,' el papel a emplear sera de cola, de buena calidad, debiendo las propuestas venir acompañadas de una muestra de papel que se ofrece, con una pagina impresa con estados en los cuerpos 9, 7, 6, 5 y 4.

El tirage sera de (1000) un mil ejemplares y en los precios que se pidan vendra incluido el importe de la encuadernacion de 900 ejemplares a la rustica francesa, con tapas de media cartolina y lomos de tela, 75 ejemplares en pasta y 25 ejemplares en tela con lomos de cuero.

La Oficina de Estadistica Comercial proporcionara indistintamente el original a medida que se concluyan los estados de cualquiera de las tres secciones en que se dividira el Registro, obligandose la imprenta que saque la licitacion—bajo multa de (25) veinte y cinco pesos fuertes por cada dia de demora—a entregar toda la edicion a los (15) quince dias de recibidos los ultimos originales.

Los interesados podran ocurrir entre una y dos de la tarde a la Oficina de Estadistica donde se les dara los informes que juzguen necesarios.

Las propuestas escritas en el papel sellado que corresponde, firmadas por la proponente y un fiador abonado, y acompañadas de un certificado de deposito de la Tesoreria General o del Banco Nacional, por una cantidad aproximadamente igual al uno por ciento del importe total del trabajo, se recibiran en pliegos cerrados en la Sub-Secretaria de Hacienda el dia 28 de Mayo, a las dos de la tarde y seran abiertas en presencia de los interesados que concurran, reservandose el Ministerio a facultad de aceptar aquella propuesta que a su juicio ofrezca mayor seguridad de buen cumplimento, aunque haya propuesta mas baja.

B. Aires, Abril 29 de 1880
EMILIO CIVIT
Sub-Secretario

e 90 m28

Golden Fleece Dip
(Especifico Vellon de Oro)

Is the best Sheep Dip known. Unequalled for Efficiency and Economy. Used Colds The most profitable for large flocks. Numerous Certificates from prominent Estancieros attest its unrivalled curing power.

Depot: Anglo American Drug Warehouse
A. EASTMAN & Co.
9 & 12 Defensa

e 301

Sea-Sickness

Can be prevented or cured by Heath's new and successful remedy.

Has been used with the most marvellous result, in almost every case cessation of Sea Sickness has immediately followed the first dose.

Directions—On the slightest feeling of Nausea take as much as will cover a three-penny piece dry on the tongue and repeat every quarter of an hour if *Necessful*.

Coffee and Spirits should be avoided while taking the remedy.

Sole Deposit at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of,
A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Defensa—11

e 107 xp

The Little Dip

Try the Little Dip before shearing. Samples gratis on application.
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Cia
Calle Maipu 98
Buenos Aires

244 j2

Banco de Italia Y RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo.....	$f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva.....	„ 63.758.39

Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:

En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente.....	3 p% anua.
Id id en oro.....	1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas.....	Convencional

COBRA:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr.	9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares	Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VALPARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.
Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.
S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

e xp

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal....	3
en oro sellado.....	sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....	
„ „ 60 dias de.....	3½
„ „ 90 dias de.....	4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado	2
„ „ 90 dias en „	3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional	

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal.....	9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado.....	9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional	

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA

Se dan sobre LONDRES	
„ ESPAÑA	
„ PARIS	
„ BURDEOS	
„ MARSELLA	
„ AMBERES	
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.	
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.	

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrantose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.
HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000

20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.

Policies may be made payable at any of the Company's Agencies.

Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.
HENRY A. GREEN,
175 Reconquista.

e 345 xp

Alliance British & Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1824

CAPITAL £2,000,000

Head-Office Bartholomew Lane
LONDON

Fire risks accepted by this old established Company at moderate rates, and losses promptly settled by the undersigned.
HENRY A. GREEN
AGENT
175 Calle Reconquista

e 46 xp

QUEEN
Fire and Life Insurance Company
CAPITAL £2,000,000

AGENTS IN THE RIVER PLATE
MOORE AND TUDOR
95 Calle Maypu, Buenos Ayres,

Fire Risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

Whole Life, partial and survivorship, policies issued and annuities granted on equitable terms, with extended range of residence.

xp

New Millinery
246—CALLE ESMERALDA—246

Ladies will find at s establishment the last fashions of Autumn and Winter Bonnets in satin, beaver, castor, velvet etc. Dresses made at shortest notice. Orders from camp will be punctually attended to
246—ESMERALDA—246.

e 34 j 2

Sewing Cotton
J & P COATS'

Warranted superior to any in the market
Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65

e 120 xp

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.
EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

FIRE INSURANCE
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Comp.
Established in 1809

Subscribed Capital.....	£2,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Fire Department.....	1,097,248
Life Department.....	3,006,752
	£6,104,000
Net Fire Premiums received in 1877.....	£ 908,104
Fire Losses paid in 1877.....	636,616
Total Fire Losses paid during 10 Years 1866 to 1877.....	3,879,614

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES
Bates, Stokes and Co.
79—MAYPU—79

e 39 xp

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,

ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.
The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.
Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.

e 1 xp

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.

234 oct 31 1880

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON
Established 1800
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer

Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.

e 61 xp

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros
FLORIDA 128, (altos)
Seguros maritimos y contra incendios
LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)

Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.

Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p% anual.

SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias
LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros
CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:
MOLLER & Co.
77—Corrientes—77

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos in necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central n Europa.

Marine Insurance
THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £812,800

The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks
BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

e 40 xp

Credito Publ. Nacional

En el sorteo verificado el dia 8 del corriente para la amortizacion de los fondos publicos procedentes del empresti o de 1° de Octubre de 1860 han resultado premiados los siguientes numeros—

12	22	91	107	140
143	237	280	292	329
363	382	383	403	434
514	548	569	603	612
646	681	751	783	790
802	805	813	852	884
921	931	1013	1017	1025
1057	1062	1065	1076	1080
1097	1103	1188	1295	1420
1436	1050	1385	1539	1592

1638.

Los interesados pueden ocurrir a esta Administracion a percibir su importe.

B. Aires, Mayo 3 de 1880.
EL TESORERO

c 113 m24

Agencia Maritima
DE
FELIX E. CATONI y Cia.

Carrera regular entre este puerto y los de San Nicolas y Rosario con los Vapores Paquetes 'Feliz Amistad' y Feliz Napostá.' Estos vapores reciben carga en balizas con lanchas gratis, y salen los Jueves y Domingos.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a sus Agentes
FELIX E. CATONI y Cia.
Calle Piedad 54, 56, 58.

e 33 xp

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers
between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO, PAMPA, PORTEÑA, VILLE DE RIO, VILLE DE BAHIA
VILLE DE SANTOS, HENRI IV., BELGRANO, RIVADAVIA, SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

DOM PEDRO,
3,500 Tons, Captain FLEURY,
To sail on the 27th MAY,
FOR
HAVRE.
Touching at Santa Cruz and Teneriffe.

3,500 Tons, Captain ——,
To sail on the ——,
FOR
HAVRE,

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.
The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.
For freight, passages etc.

Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires, 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.
In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

e xp

Banco Hipotecario

En el sorteo practicado por el Directorio en el dia de la fecha para el rescate de cedulas de las Series A B y C con cupon de 31 de Marzo, han resultado rescatados a la par las cedulas que siguen:—

Serie A de 1000 $f.

3	1698	2328	3995
154	1749	3045	4033
246	1841	3168	4358
561	1866	3393	4432
663	2034	3460	4435
901	2264	3780	4715
1166	2303	3820	4964
1199	2370	3887	5221

Serie A de 400 $fts.

184	9331	19031	27871
530	9440	19033	28225
655	9808	19198	28273
955	10124	19269	28705
1108	10441	19488	28811
1175	10442	19900	28836
1312	10593	20455	29061
1385	10707	20951	29260
1547	10864	21065	29471
2174	10992	21274	29563
2376	11813	21276	29602
2410	11860	21343	30145
2849	12010	21855	30675
3083	12230	21984	31266
3276	12706	22005	31697
3323	13858	22033	31726
3622	13850	22212	31741
4034	14203	22521	31936
4726	14482	22800	32204
5719	14533	23005	32609
5875	14732	23105	33136
6123	14733	23469	33374
6130	15094	23581	33792
6160	16201	23724	34795
6344	16216	23798	34820
6378	15498	23823	34823
6389	15582	23930	34905
7227	15796	24364	36162
7299	15813	24393	36163
7505	16069	24547	36917
7690	16294	24877	36957
7754	16805	25053	37042
7761	16884	25513	37198
7860	17037	25527	37284
8103	17104	25430	37699
8317	17389	25678	37934
8412	17544	25731	38166
8479	17731	25940	38233
8482	17964	26028	38304
8490	18042	26047	38427
8662	18179	26280	39189
8866	18278	26518	39283
9294	18548	26969	
9237	18719	27320	
	18874	27741	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

55	1393	2990	4793
366	1813	3211	5269
634	1881	3540	5388
1003	2386	4121	5397
1247	2624	4754	

Serie A de 100 $fts.

162	2768	4669	5577	7297
314	2955	4684	5600	7303
476	3051	4752	5639	7331
631	3190	4904	5677	7540
803	3356	5100	5694	7563
1035	3416	5118	5984	7785
1212	3423	5133	6085	7838
1285	3528	5145	6272	7839
2640	3561	5263	6493	7879
2649	4224	5411	6733	8038
2663	4411	5499	6776	8057

Serie A de 50 $ fts.

251	1158	1955	2694	3003
299	1492	2007	2999	3046
456	1654	2320	2716	3166
745	1759	2390	2726	
1113	1771	2568	2933	

Serie B de 1,000 $fts.

102	187

Serie B de 400 $fts.

237	263	480	774

Los tenedores de estas cedulas pueden ocurrir al Banco Hipotecario desde el 31 del proximo Marzo para recibir el capital y los cupones respectivos; de mismo que los que no se hayan presentado a cobrarlas, y son las que siguen:

Serie A de 1,000 $fts.

217	366	867	1325	1981
4396	5057			

Serie A de 400 $fts

183	11655	20223	30183	38631
3707	11719	20566	33310	38745
3847	16499	22279	33578	
4635	17182	22524	33580	
9070	19560	26751	34006	
9188	19719	26933	37423	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

117	400	1044	1261	2665
3477	4521	5503	5566	

Serie A de 100 $fts

514	528	1195	1260	2573
3304	3407	5103	5117	5328
5509	6542			

Serie A de 50 $fts.

1164	2808	2909		

Serie C de 100 $fts.

24

Buenos Aires, Febrero 23, 1880.
Jose M. la Fuente.
Secretario.

STEEL WIRE
Schneider & Co.
Special Steel Wire of the Creusot Works.

This Wire, the very best ever imported into the River Plate, has been tried against all others in this market and gave best results. Its price combined with its quality allow Steel Wire fences to be made cheaper than iron wire fences, both having equal resisting power.

L. D. FORGUES
Only Importer in the River Plate
164—CORRIENTES—164.

e 183 xp

Central Racing Club

The Races will take place
ON
8th & 9th Sept. 1880

FIRST DAY

1st Race at 1 o'clock

Maiden stakes. One round. For criollo horses that have never run in any public meeting. Weight 150 lbs. Entry $500 m/c. Prize $5000.

2nd Race at 2 o'clock.

Camp Handicap. One round and a half. Half forfeit if declared before 1st September. For all horses excluding thorough-breds. Entry 1000. Prize $10,000.

3rd Race at 3 o'clock.

'Premio Argentino.' Prize 100,000 m/c. Second horse to receive 7,000 m/c, and third horse 3,000 m/c out of the Stakes. Entries have already closed. One round. Colts 120 lbs. Fillies 116 lbs.

4th Race at half past 3 o'clock.

Progreso Handicap. One round. For criollo horses. Half forfeit if declared before 1st Sept. Entry 500 m/c. Prize 5,000 m/c.

5th Race at 4 o'clock.

Velocity Handicap. Half a round. For all horses except throughbreds. Half forfeit if declared before first of September. Entry 1,000. Prize 8,000.

SECOND DAY

1st Race at 1 o'clock

Rivadavia Stakes. Half a round. For criollo horses. Winners in this distance 10 lbs. extra. Weight 145 lbs. Entry $500. Prize $5,000.

2nd Race at 2 o'clock

Conciliation Stakes. One round. For colts and fillies foaled since 1st July 1876. The first, second and third horses in the 'Premio Argentino' cannot start for this race; and if entered, the entrance money will be returned. All winners excluded. Weight 3 years old 110 lbs; 4 years old 125 lbs. Entry 1000 m/c Prize 10,000 m/c.

3rd Race at 3 o'clock

Trial Stakes. One round. For three years olds that have never run at any public meeting. Horses placed first, second and third in the 'Premio Argentino' excluded; and if entered, the entrance money will be returned. Weigh 105 lbs. Entry 500 m/c. Prize 5,000 m/c.

4th Race at 4 o'clock

Porteño Handicap. Two rounds. For all horses excluding throughbreds. Half forfeit if declared before 1st Sept. Entry 1,000, Prize 10,000.

Entries will close on 25th August. At eight o'clock p.m. letters will be opened at the Minerva, Florida 76.

Copy of rules can be had on application to the Secretary. Parties entering horses are supposed to know the rules, and no excuse on that account will be admitted.
EDWARD CASEY
HON. SEC.
80 Reconquista.

e 159 m30

DR. JAYNE'S
EXPECTORANT
Stubborn Cough and Colds.

Yield promptly to the healing and curative properties of
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant
It loosens and promotes the expectoration of irritating matter, mitigates much pain and distress, and checks inflammation.
Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Troubles are at once relieved by
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant
It removes constriction of the Bronchial Tubes, loosens phlegm soothes and heals the mucous membrane, arrests any feverish tendency, and helps to forward a rapid cure.
Consumption, Pleurisy and lung affections are generally controlled and ameliorated by
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant
It saves the lungs from much irritation and distress, by relieving them of the irritating matters by which they are clogged; it also suppresses inflammation and gives the affected parts a chance to heal.
Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice are efficacious y treated by
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant
It removes difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, promotes the ejection of mucus, and subdu s the violence of those complaints at the outset It is a safe Family Curative of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered has enabled many to escape serious lung affections.
Dr. Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health gratis on application from the Sole Agents of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

A EASTMAN & Co.
Sole Agents
Calle Defensa 9 & 11
And at the principal Chemists in the City and Provinces.

e 86 xp

The Oxford
139—PIEDAD—139
NEW GOODS

Overcoats, long double breasted....	$205
Pants, cashmere wool fashionable cut.....	75
Undershirts & Drawers, cotton web	20
Do do cotton flannel...	25
Do do all wool flannel.	35
Do do do extra	65
Do do colored merino..	50
Do do shetland lambs wool	65
Blankets all wool large size drab..	30
Linen Collars, The Polo, latest fashion	80 doz.
Do French do.....	80 do
Do Shakspeare, West end &co.	50 do
½ linen do, French fashion.....	50 do
Paper do, English and N. American	5-7 do
Jackets Knitted wool.....	60 each
Hose, Grampian wool, 9 ft. long....	300 doz.
Gloves, Denis best colored kid....	50 pair
Do do white do.....	30 do
Slippers, baize lined.....	25 do

English Hair Oil, Glycerine Soap, Perfumery, Oak Sticks etc.

e 192 m23

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid
SS CORDILLERA
3088 Tons — Horse power,
Captain C. GROVES,
To sail on the
23d May,
Calling at Montevideo, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeau and Liverpool.

Admitting Cargo and Passengers.
Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.
Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

151 CALLE SAN MARTIN

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
S.S. IBERIA,
4670 Tons,
Captain J. W. SHANNON,
To sail on the
1st June
Touching at Rio, Lisbon, Bourdeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC
SS. COTOPAXI,
4027 Tons,
Captain MASSEY,
To sail on the
14th June.
Touching at Qunta Arena, Valparaiso and Callao.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS.
These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.
The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.
Passages to Montevideo free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover, Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid steamer
HOHENZOLLERN,
Captain R. SANDER,
Will sail
On the 25th of MAY.
For
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BREMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.
All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.
Table Wine supplied GRATIS.
Cooking in the best German and French style
Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.
First class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fifth.
Prepaid Passagess issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.
The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.
All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.
Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.
K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

The Fotografia del Fuego
Has Removed to
302—CALLE CANGALLO—302
(UPSTAIRS)
Between Suipacha and Esmeralda.

The public are advised that this establishment having been rebuilt, and having received recently a large supply of the newest machinery known in Europe, the work done is guaranteed to defy all competition.
Special attention given to Children's Portraits and Family Groups.
302—CANGALLO—302
UPSTAIRS.

e 342 m30

Dr. Mulcahy,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN
320—Maipu—320
Consulting Hours—From 1-3 p.m. & 7-9 p m

e 90 m25

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la ½ de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA

Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista.....	1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso.....	3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos.....	4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias ..	2
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista.....	2½ d
Id a 90 dias fijos	6
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias.....	6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara.....	2

COBRARA

Por adelntos en cuenta corriente renovacion de letras de la cartera antigua	10½ o/o
Por descuento de Letras	9
Id. de Pagares de Comercio	8
Por descuento de pagares de comercio	7

Buenos Aires, Abril 1, de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with rooms as lights and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.
(Established 1850.)
Cangallo, No. 33.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families.
Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.
Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.
Despatched 'al primer cartelo.
NIGHT PORTER.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.,

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

c—xp

English Timber Yard.

JOHN ETURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 335 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kept on hand.
Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of landubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.
Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, all classes of Pine, Tiles, Baldosas and all building materials are always in stock.
All kinds of Sheep Wash.
The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.
The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.
335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.

393 j3

Navegacion del Rio Parana
Carrera entre Buenos Aires, Rosario Parana y Santa Fe.

Gran Rebaja de Precios

En combinacion con el Ferro Carril a Campana.
Para San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario, los dias
MARTES, JUEVES, y SABADOS
A las 2½ de la tarde, de la Estacion Central el Vapor Nacional
PROVEEDOR,
Para Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe, los dias
MARTES y SABADOS,
A las 2½ de la tarde de la Estacion Central, Vapor
PROVEEDOR,
En combinacion con el Vapor LUJAN, desde el Rosario;

Los boletos del Tren y Equipajes gratis.
Se admite Carga, de Removido y Reembarco debiendo remitirse al Retiro el dia antes de la salida del vapor.
Por pasages, encomiendas, dinero, a flete ordenes de carga ó otros informes ocurrir a
D. BRUCE,
54 Cangallo 56

Mensagerias Fluviales

Nuevo Itinerario de
SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5 de la tarde,
Los Lunes el vapor Jupiter, Capt. L Julia
Los Miercoles, el vapor Silex, id Goldie
Los Viernes, id Saturno, id B Magnasco
Los Sabados el vapor Cosmos
Para el Salto y demas puertos de escala
A las 10 de la mañana
Los Domingos el vapor Saturno
Los Jueves el vapor Jupiter.
Los Sabados el vapor Silex.
Los Martes el vapor Cosmos
Carrera del Rosario hasta el Paraná en combinacion con el Ferro Carril del Norte, saliendo de la Estacion Central con el tren 'espreso a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partirá el esplendido y comodo vapor Nacional
PINGO
Capitan C. BACKAR.
Para Zarate, San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Santa Fe, y Parana.
Los Lunes hasta Parana y Santa Fe
Los Miercoles de Rosario solamente
Los Sabados id Parana y Santa Fe.
La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como de despacho de Aduana.
Vapor Ingles Saturno saldra el Sabado a

Politeama Argentino

EMPRESA MORENO & CIA.

Compañia Italiana de Operas bufas, comicas y prosas, dirijido por el Caballero A. Lupi.

Domingo 23 de Mayo de 1880.

Il Duchino

Opera comica en 3 actos musica de C Lecocq.

Concluira la funcion con la pieza en 1 acto

TI FACCIO LUME!

ENTRADA GENERAL $20.

Theatre des Varietes

SPECTACLE TOUS LES SOIRS

Direction RAJNERI et DE PORTES

DIMANCHE 23 Mai

LE PETIT FAUST

Opera-bouffe en 3 actes

LUNDI 24 Mai

Orphée aux Enfers

Opera-bouffe en 4 actes musique d'Offembach

On commencera a 8 h. ½.

ENTREE GENERALE 1$.

English Literary Society

Debate on the Currency Question.

On Wednesday evening, 26th inst, Mr Robert Barclay will read a paper on the Currency Question, and will propose the following resolution which will be seconded by Mr. R. I. Runciman.

"That the general adoption of Bimetalism is desirable and practicable."

Proceedings commence at 8 p.m.

c 202 m26

Foot Ball

Zingari Cricket Club

The Scratch Match will be played on the Club ground at Palermo on May 27th & 28th Play to commence on arrival of 9.55 train from Central.

HON. SEC.

c 229 m27

Athletic Meeting

The Athletic Sports in connection with the Zingari Cricket Club, will take place on the ground of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club at Palermo, on May 25th.

Trains leave Central Station at 9.55, 11, 1.10, 2.5 and 3.16. Returning at 1.18, 2.43, 4.05, 4.18, 5.35 and 6.48.

Tickets to ground and grand stand $15 m/c, and to ground only $10, and may be had at Messrs. Burton's, MacKern Bros.' and Grant's.

c 230 m25

Exposicion Continental de 1880

Los Expositores deseando que sus articulos figuren en el Catalogo deberan mandar sus pedidos de admision antes del 31 de Julio.

c 232 m30

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES

MAY 23d.
TRINITY SUNDAY.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Morning Prayer ..... 11 a.m.
Holy Communion ..... 7.30 p.m.
Evening Prayer .....

FLORES CHAPEL.

Divine Service ..... 2.20 p.m

BARRAS INSTITUTE.

Divine Service ..... p.5 m.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES

May 23, 11 a.m. CACHARI, Mr, Naylor's.
May 24th, 1 p.m., EOSAS, Mr. Foster's.

13——15——14

The Magic Puzzle has arrived at last, and the intelligent public of Buenos Aires have already shown their appreciation of it.

Enter a house, the first thing one sees is, some member of the family busy with No. 15. Get into a car, and you will see the majority therein busy with his or her little box of 15. In the midst of shaving, your barber stops to tell you that he has nearly won the $1,000 m/c prize, and in his excitement puts the soap brush in your eye or mouth, thinking that he is working at 15.

And so the little box goes its rounds with its 15 Magic Little Blocks, making everyone happy.

Sole Agents, and wholesale deposit
96—RIVADAVIA—96

At Retail, in all the leading Stores in the City,

We will pay for a perfect solution of the problem a prize of $1,000 m/c, to be communicated in writing to the above address.

c 189 m23

A FEW CHOICE

SAMPLES OF

Benares Ware
Queen's Ware
Linthorpe Ware
Belleek Ware
Bippingilles Oil Stoves
Japan Goods
Flower Vases
Transfer Paper for Crewels
Handy Gas Iron for Ladies' use
Mappin's Razors.

Earthware of every description, Choice, Glass Ware, Statuettes, Rugs, Brushes and a large variety of home utensils and ornaments.

PRICES MODERATE

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. Simons & Co.

189—FLORIDA 189

c 157 xp

Atkinson's

Eau de Cologne

Recently imported direct from the manufacturers by

KELLY & SONS

563 and 624 Calle Suipacha.

The spurious imitation made in this city is put up in bottles with Atkinson's name and address and similar labels. The perfume of the forged article bears no comparison with the genuine, there is also a slight difference in the label.

Sold wholesale and retail by Kelly & Sons.

c 228 m27

EUCLID. Ha terminado la descarga en los depositos del Semi-circulo.

Mayo 22 de 1880.

c 233 m27

FURNISHED ROOMS. To be let 2 or 3 for single gentlemen or a married couple without children. Apply Defensa 13.

c 238 j2

TO LET on the Flores Road, near the Rivadavia Tramway Station, a House containing 9 rooms with boarded floors, gas, aguas corrientes, garden, yard and stable.

Apply to Congreve & Goddard, Calle San Martin 36.

c 236 m27

THE Rev. G. Schede, highly recommends an English Governess who is residing with his family, to give daily lessons in Music and Languages. For information apply at the German Church, Esmeralda 92.

c 237 m27

THE Sister of Charity and First Love, by Sarsfield Brenan, can be had at Messrs. Grant's, MacKern's and Dewey's.

c 182 m26

Miss Nora Dowling,

A Letter from Boston for you at this Office.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR

ANTWERP,

The Company's steamer

TAMAR,

2023 Tons, 530 Horse-power,
W. CHAMPMAN, Commander
On the
15th of June

Calling at

MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO St. VINCENT, LISBON, VIGO,

AND

SOUTHAMPTON,

To be followed by the Company's Steamer

MINHO,

2540 Tons, 450 Horse-power,
Commander L. R. DICKINSON,
On the
1st of July,

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and

THROUGH TICKETS

Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY A. GREEN,

Or to

HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres:

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)
EUCLID, Cave, 1 JUNE

(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)
MASKELYNE, Hairby, 11 JUNE.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LONDON.
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)
LAPLACE Freeman, 21 JUNE.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)
ARCHIMEDES, Pym, 1 JULY
(Loading in the River Parana. and carrying the Belgian Mails.)

First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arte.

Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.

First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.

These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.

Insurances effected if desired.

Edward Norton,
209 Reconquista Agent
T. S. BOADLE.
209 Reconquista Broker.
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes

A Vapeur

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS

Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples
The Steamship

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st CLASS ..... $150 Oro.
2d " ..... 120 "
3d " ..... 50 "

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignataires,
2 RECONQUISTA 286.

GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Direct Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,

Calling at

Montevideo, Santos and Rio Janeyro.

Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th of each Month.

The steamer

ARGENTINA,

Captain C. BOIE,
2,700 Tons and 450 Horse-power,
Will sail
On the 10th of JUNE.

Names of the Steamers—

VALPARAISO, | RIO,
ARGENTINA: | BUENOS AYRES,
MONTEVIDEO, | BAHIA.
HAMBURG, PARANAGUA,
SANTOS.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These Steamers receive cargo for

BREMEN

And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY. Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particular apply to the Agents.

LUDERS & CO.,
Rivadavia 259
321 m24

REMATE

FOR

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia

De todo el menage y demas Muebles

De la Casa y Barraca del Sr Don FERNANDO BRUNKHORST

Piedad 1364

Por ausentarse con la familia para Europa.

El Miercoles 26 del corr. a las 12 en punto del dia remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todo el mobiliario de la casa arriba mencionada por ausentarse sus dueños del pais y cuyo pormenor es mas o menos el siguiente—

Sala y Antesala. Un juego de sala, un rico piano, otro rico piano, 1 mesa de jacaranda dos mesitas id, un comfidente sofa un estante y libros, 1 espejo, 3 cuadros, 2 cuadros al oleo 1 reloj, 4 pares de cortinados con galerias, carpetas, 1 estufa varias lamparas alfombrado &c.

Comedor. Un magnifico juego de comedor de vieux chéne, cuadros, cristales, losa, un reloj, objetos de electro plata y demas utiles de esta repartician.

Tres Dormitorios. Un cama caoba con colchones etc. un id id cinco camitas para niños con colchones etc. 3 grandes lavatorios de jacaranda y caoba, un gran armario de jaeda con espejo, otro de caoba con espejo, un maquina de cocer varias comodas, un armario para libros varios cuadros al oleo cortinas, mesas juegos de lavatorio y otros muebles.

Cuarto de Baño. Varias bañaderas, sillas estantes, etc.

Pieza para Lavar—Un maquina de lavar otra de planchar, un estufa para planchas, mesas utiles &c.

Barraca. Un gran aparador 1 mesa 1 juego de muebles Americanos, armarios, mesas comodas y sillas, 1 sofa 2 sillones y sillas, 1 para 18 varas de alfombra, cuadros, libros, varios cortes para niños e infinidad de objetos largos a detallar. Un rico Break elegantisimo del celebre fabricante Quino de Paris.

Un armario con un paa guarniciones flamantes, 1 maquina de limpiar Trigo, 3 balansas, varias plantas y demas articulos de una casa de familia

Nota—El tramway central deja a la concurrencia en la misma puerta.

c 214 m26

Carlos Ristorini

DE

Un Magnifica CAMPO

CERCA DE TAPALQUE

Y distante 6 leguas de la Estacion Cachari, del Ferro Carril del pueblo del Azul

3 Leguas sin precio. Campo de primera clase

A la mas alta postura. En un lote o en dos

Este remate se efectuara en Buenos Aires en el escritorio calle San Martin 31

El Jueves 3 de Junio a las dos (2) en punto se remataran precisamente a la mas alta postura.

Un campo de 3 leguas de propiedad particular, situado al Oeste del pueblo de Tapalque o del antiguo fortin Estomba y distante de estos a lo mas cinco leguas.

Este campo figura en el plano Topografico de la Provincio, bajo el nombre de Da. Catalina Barrio, nuevo num. 183 y segun las escrituras tiene por linderos al Sud-Oeste Don Jacinto Spigno, (hoy D Manuel Nuñez y Rachoutet), al Nord Oeste con D Agustin Ricabarren y D Adolfo Blaye, al Nord Este, la testamentaria de D Roque Ricabarren, y al Sud Este con D Jose Maria Barrera.

Este campo es propio para la cria de ganado vacuno, como para la cria de ovejas, pues es muy variado en pastos y tiene buenas aguadas.

Nota. Estas 3 leguas de campo se remataran sin base y si el precio es regular, se venderan en seguida otras tres leguas linderas que tienen la misma forma regular que es un cuadro.

Para plano o cualquier otro informe, ocurrase en Buenos Aires, calle de Lima 82, altos, de 10 a 1.

c 218 j3

POR

Baltar y Quesada

DE

4 TOROS y 3 VACAS

Sangre Durham

HERMOSISIMOS ANIMALES

Por sus formas y tamaños &c.

Procedentes de la cabana

SANTA RITA

Del Sr. Don Carlos Casares

En nuestra casa San Martin 51.

El Miercoles 2 de Junio a la 1 en punto de la tarde procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta del Sr Don Carlos Casares los animales arriba espresados nacidos y criados en su Establecimiento Santa Rita.

Estos animales proceden del famoso toro sangre pura Durham, procedentes de la cabaña Booth, reconocida en su especie la mas celebre del mundo, y que introdujo al pais el año 74. El costo del este animal fue de £100 esterlinas.

Los Sres. hacendados obtendran el convencimiento sobre la bondad en todos sentidos de los animales que ofrecemos en venta, pasando a verlos por nuestra casa San Martin 51.

EN SEGUIDA

La mejor Precio

Por orden del Sr Juez Dr Rosa y como perteneciente a la testamentaria de la Sra Gaciaso de Guarde:

Un carruage para la ciudad o para el campo en perfecto estado, y que lo recomendamos especialmente.

c 227 j2

Petroleum Jelly

VASELINE

Grand Medal and Diploma at the U. States Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876

Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, 1878.

The most valuable remedy known for Wounds Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Sores, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Chilblains, Hemorrhoids, and all cases where a liniment is required.

The following Toilet Articles are made from Pure Vaseline—

Pomade Vaseline

The purest and best dressing for the hair extant. It is elegant, healthful and clean; will cure and prevent dandruff, contains no animal matter, and will never become rancid.

Vaseline Cold Cream

Will allay all irritation of the skin, and keep the complexion smooth, soft and clear. Superior to all Cosmetics. For use after shaving, and chafing of infants, it is unequalled.

Vaseline Camphor Ice

For the lips, pimples, blotches, and local irritation.

Camphorated Vaseline

A highly efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Gathered Breasts, and special uses.

Vaseline Toilet Soap

The admirable properties of Vaseline render these Soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family and for infants and invalids.

Pure Vaseline, in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Cans, is furnished for Hospitals, Chemists etc.

For sale by all Druggists, and by

J. A. BENNET

Sole Agent for this Republic

195—CALLE FLORIDA—195

c 205 m26

Edward S. Webb

Stock and Share Broker & General Commission Agent

Money advanced upon first class city property up to $500,000 m/c.

On the BOLSA from 12 to 4 p.m.

c 196 j18

J. B. GAHAN

CORREDOR

Tengo en venta los siguientes y sin cobrar comision al comprador—

1—Postes de Nandubay
2—Alambre patente de Ryland y de otras marcas
3—Torniquetes de todos precios
4—Especificos para curar la sarna
5—Campos de Estancia, en coln Tres Arroyos sobre el f. c. Oeste
6—Hacienda lanar y vacuna.
78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

House Coal

ON SALE, DEFENSA 303

c 231 m27

Mineral Water Establishment

32—CALLE SAN MARTIN—32

QUERY!—What do we offer for sale?

ANSWER—The following:

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Mineral Waters

Vichy, (5 different springs) Vals, St. Galmier, Pulna, Carlsbad, Friedrichshaller, Seltz, Challes, Spa, Cajan, Capvern, Franz Joseph, St. Alban, Hunjadis Janos, Eaux Bonnes, Leonardi, and

Just Arrived.

RHEIN PREUSSE

Cooling Drinks

(Refreshers)

By the Dozen, by the Bottle or by the Glass. Sarsaparilla, Limon, Strawberry, Banana, Vanille, Pine Apple, Raspberry, Orange, Ginger, Cream, Nectar, Tamarinde, and last not least Tonic.

RETAIL!

Simple Tipple

Champagne (Roederer, Clicquot, Turand etc.) Hock, Burgundy, Claret, Port, Sherry Brandy, (various brands) Absynth, Gin, (Pasts and Meyer) Kirsch, Vermouth (French and Italian) Jamaica Rum, Old Tom, Whiskey, (Irish and Scotch) Anis, Schnapps (Sand) Kümmel, and ——— Caña! yes, Sir!

Mixtures

Hot Punches of every description, Cocktails according to taste from a Japanese to a Down Easter, Egg Flip, Portsine Negus, (no wooden nutmegs, mind) Sherry Cobblers, and so forth.

Liqueurs

Peppermint, Rasspail, Maraschino, Kerman, Anisette etc.

Bitters

Orange, Angostura, Scoresta, Fernet Branca, Hosteller, Aperital, and Mave Bitter, (ately introduced by Krüger & Co.)

Beer

English Ale and Porter, German Beer, (various marks) Home brewed (Bickert, Hammer and Peitzer, Bühler etc.)

Cigars

From a really good Havannah to a Shropshire Cabbage Leaf.

Lunch

Nice, clean, well assorted and almost as cheap as an entrance to Paradise.

Sandwiches at only One little paper dollar a go.

QUERY?—What amusements do we offer?

ANSWER!—The following:

An English Billiard Table!

The only one in town

NOTE—Pool every night, if six parties wish to join.

A French Race Course, by way of a change to the tedious dice.

Besides:—The newly invented No. 15, Cards, Chess, Dice, Dominoes; English, French, German and Spanish Newspapers.

What more can you want?

By Order

G. H. ALFELD

MANAGER

NOTE—No loafers allowed admittance! as the Manager hopes in course of time to introduce the European and North American custom of seeing ladies honour the Establishment by their visit, without fear of meeting unpleasant company.

To the Afflicted!

Monte, April 15th, 1880

Mr. J. A. Bennet

Sir,

I have great pleasure in stating that the Holman Liver and Stomach Pad I purchased, bear out your representations of their curative power.

For four years, my wife had been suffering from pain in the Stomach, indigestion and loss of appetite. She was Two Years attended by one of our most eminent Doctors, without relief, and now after five weeks wearing the Pad is Perfectly Well! You can make what use you think proper of this.

I remain

Yours obliged

THOMAS CAREY

Sold at Retail by

A. P. Seedorff, 84 Reconquista
P. Murray & Co. 274 Calle Florida
E. E. Granwell, 147 Calle Victoria.

And at wholesale by

J. A. BENNET

195—Calle Florida—195

Who is the Sole Agent.

c 203 m26

CHILI

Any person proposing to establish business in Valparaiso or Santiago, or having business relations with those cities, may find it his interest to call at

No. 195 Calle Florida.

c 204 m23

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SUNDAY, MAY 23,

Special Telegrams

Havre May 22.

London auctions irregular, prices down 8 p. cent.

Havre auction, 5,000 bales offered and half sold. Prices show a decline of 5 centimes on prices paid in private sales. Sales closed flat.

O'Gorman
to
Standard.

Montevideo, 22nd May, 1880, 12.30 p.m.

Remains of General San Martin landed at a quarter to 11. Splendid ovation of the 'Patria Chica' to the conquering hero of South American Independence.

Great military parade of Government troops and the Argentine Cadets, who followed the remains to the Cathedral, whers the religious ceremony will be performed.

The Comision Argentina, the Corporations, the Committees and the DiplomaticCorps followed the hearse, together with several thousand people: all combined make what may be called an apotheosis

Rarely such a scene has been witnessed in Montevideo.

The Uruguayans deserve great credit for the demonstration. Argentine men-of-war steamers, Andes, Parana, Constitucion and Republica in port firing minute guns, independent of the Villarino.

The remains leave this port today, accompanied by the Argentine squadron.

Magnificent day; everybody out to see the demonstrations Montevideo has for the ashes of the great man, the Washington of the South.

Dean Dillon and other Argentine clergymen landed here this morning. It is glorious to see our distinguished countrymen so prominently in the front of every Argentine national celebration.

2.35 p.m.

At two o'clock the remains have gone off under a general salute of the Government battery and the squadron.

Complete success.

Dean Dillon
to
Standard.

Montevideo, May 22nd.

We landed San Martin's remains this morning.

Grand funeral service at the Cathedral.

Enormous crowd of people, and streets lined with troops.

Dr. Irigoyen and Dr. Calvo delivered splendid orations.

Dr. Irigoyen has arranged in the ablest manner the difficulty between the Argentine and Oriental Governments: Such men honour their country.

We shall return to-day or to-morrow.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

London, 21st.

The Foreign Secretary announced in Parliament to-day that he has sent a circular to the Powers asking them to join in a collective pressure on Turkey, to force her to carry out those reforms which are indispensable in the interests of civilization and European peace.

Paris, 22nd.

It is stated in political circles that another Berlin Congress will be held to assure the execution of the Treaty of July 1878, and settle the questions still pending. Although no official declaration has been made, the news is considered exact.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

The change of Ministry in England—the pilgrimage of Her Majesty to her daughter's grave in Germany—the world's noble response to the Irish Relief—the triumph of our arms in Africa and Afghanistan, and the beam of sunshine that has awakened to activity the looms and factories of Old England—all crowd upon us as we embrace a theme which, from some inscrutable emotion of the British heart, claims higher attention amongst Britishers abroad than at home. The poet has said that 'absence makes the heart grow fonder,' and it may be that absence from our native land gives us a keener appreciation of its excellence and a warmer affection for our model Queen, Without advancing too much in this regard, it is safe to assert that the British subject who anchors for life in a foreign land loses nothing of his traditional feelings as a Britisher, and to our mind the British resident abroad possesses immense advantages over his countrymen at home, in all those great lessons which make up the man and ennoble the subject.

We salute Her Majesty on the completion of her 61st year, and express the wish of the entire British population in this zone when we pray that Providence will long spare her to a throne which is rocked less than all others by the upheaving of social elements, because its foundation is in the hearts of her people. Every year proves that the tutelary deity of the British Isles watches well the current, not only of humanaffairs, but of human thought, and, by yielding to their impulse and courageously stamping out abuses that have grown like parasites on our fairest and best institutions, the British Empire grows stronger and greater on the very difficulties which in other lands produce chaos.

The last telegram from Europe brings us the announcement of the meeting of Parliament, and the very first measure proposed by the new Ministry is to widen life's field and life's platform for the industry and intelligence of five millions of Her Majesty's subjects. The Land Laws of Ireland are only intelligible to Britishers who have never passed the Needles; but the great and good British public that hold the world outside, and who by their energy, brains and moral worth conquer more for Old England today than the British bayonet in the bushes of Zululand or amongst the Semitic tribes of Affghanistan, repel such unjust feudal tenures, which enslave the ploughman, and make the finest peasantry in the world the mere helots of the 19th century. Nor should we intrude such matters on the present occasion but to point to the reverence and affection of the people for Her Majesty, when, in spite of the triumph of interest, the despotism of prejudice, and the Czarism of hereditary landlordism, the people adore Her Majesty, whilst they detest her late Government.

It is difficult to suppose that the British people will ever again have a monarch who so thoroughly lives in the hearts of her people. Her dynasty is marked by reciprocal affection between the throne and the workshop, the palace and the cottage; no incident in the domestic or family affairs of Her Majesty but enlists the people's sympathy; no sorrow of the people but Her Majesty weeps tear for tear with them.

The splendour of a reign that spans a period in British history, the brightest and the best, is made doubly illustrious by the virtues of the monarch whose birthday we salute; and if in the wild welcome that awaits Her Majesty to-morrow the cheer from the British subjects in the Plate catch her ear, the distance it has travelled and the ocean-billows it has crossed will enhance its value and add ten-fold to its affection.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The opening of Congress may be termed the most important event in an unusually eventful fortnight. The President' Message on that occasion will be found in another column. It gives a simple statement of the position of the country, and reflects its progress in industry, commerce, and immigration. We can send to Europe no better paper since the figures and facts which it gives are official.

The intense political excitement caused by the claims of the rival presidential candidates so threatened the peace of the country that the Bolsa, or Chamber of Commerce, of Buenos Ayres organised a peace procession, which proved one of the greatest demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in Buenos Ayres, and finally led to an arrangement between the contending political parties, removing the difficulties that delayed the opening of Congress. General Mitre and Dr Plaza were the two most prominent men in these peace negotiations: and, although the question of the Presidency is still very far from being settled, the opinion is general that General Mitre and Dr Plaza have found a way out of the difficulty which at one time threatened us with civil war.

The very angry question that arose out of the stoppage of two Lamport and Holt steamers, which we referred to in our last, has ceased to occupy public attention. Mr Egerton, our popular English Minister, has given the matter his fullest attention, and had frequent interviews with the War Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The commemoration of the Rivadavia Centenary is just over, and a full description of this remarkable fete we give elsewhere. Foreigners of every nationality joined in it; it also served to bring Argentines themselves together; and, although the adorning of the city, &c. has cost a large sum, still the fete has produced such good effects that the money was well spent.

Affairs in the Banda Oriental present no change. Colonel Latorre sailed from Rio Grande for Rio Janeyro last week, en route for Europe. Business still continues very dull, and the receipts of the Custom House are low. On the other hand, the estancieros and sheepfarmers of the Banda Oriental are doing rather better: the saladeros are still at work, and the earnings of the railways show slight increase. The present Montevidean Government is doing its best, and the country is coming round as well as can be expected.

Mr Granville Milner, the agent of the Paraguayan bondholders, has returned to Paraguay, we believe to resume negotiations with the Government; but it appears that he requires fuller powers of attorney in order to arrange with the Government. The crops this season in Paraguay have not proved favourable, and we can see but very little chance of the bondholders getting anything at present out of that country. The new bank charter was before the Legislature, and with every prospect of Mr. Baillie getting the concession.

The news from the Argentine Provinces in the Interior is most favourable; and our Special Correspondent in Tucuman, Mr John Samson, of Glasgow, reports a great and growing development of the sugar industry, which gives greater profit than even sheepfarming in Buenos Ayres. What Tucuman most needs to help this development is English machinery for sugar refineries, as the soil is so fertile and the cane so easily grown that even at present the supply of the raw material is more than sufficient for the sugar mills that are put up. A little English capital, combined with machinery and skilled labour, would give better returns in Tucuman than in any of the great sugar refineries in England; and it is much to be regretted that our countrymen at home, either for the want of proper information or enterprize, overlook the very splendid fields which this country offers. Of the numerous costly steam flour-mills we saw in the colonies of Santa Fe not one was worked by English machinery. The machine shops of France and Belgium appear to have monopolised those colonies.

Immigration is pouring so fast into this country that the upper provinces are becoming rapidly peopled. The lands of Santa Fe are being settled on by our sheepfarmers and the drought at the beginning of the winter has taken the cattle from the estancias in this province in the, inner partidos, to the outside lands, that a few years ago were considered of so little value. The result is, that the lands in the partidos of Rojas, Junin, and Lincoln have more than doubled in price within the last twelvemonths. Lincoln lands, well situated, with water, and that have had any stock on them, are to-day looked for by the wealthy Irish farmers at from $200,000 m/c to $300,000 m/c the league: and we report a sale just concluded of 14 square leagues of land in that locality, purchased for account of a Liverpool merchant at reserved price, said to be $300,0 0 m/c the league. Many Englishmen have already settled upon lands in the Rio Negro district, but it will take generations to people that vast territory. Some of the best located lots purchased from the Government are being resold at more than double their cost price.

In another column will be found Dr. Plaza's note to the President on retiring from office as Minister of Hacienda. This talented young man has established for himself the very highest reputation for his great abilities as Finance Minister: and we hope to see that the Argentine bondholders in London will make him some recognition for his services in their behalf, as, but for him, it is almost certain the amortization would have been suspended. His subsequent labours, to bring about a peace policy and conciliate parties, has still further added to his popularity; and we look upon him as one of the most rising men in this country. Mr. Cortines now holds the portfolio of Hacienda: he is a gentleman much esteemed and much respected by all, and in former years held the same post. He has remitted to Europe this week £30,000 to meet the July coupons.

Exchange rules rather weak, exports being dull, and few drawers in the market. The rates close at:—

London 49½ d.
Paris 5-19-20.
Antwerp 5-20-21.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The Committee, in publishing the statement appended hereto, received, and disbursed, on account of the Irish Relief Fund, desire to avail of the opportunity to offer their cordial thanks to all who have directly, or indirectly, contributed to the success achieved.

The thanks of the Committee are especially due to the proprietors of the *Standard*, for their liberal and gratuitous use of its columns, from the beginning. Thanks are also tendered to the *Southern Cross* and the *Herald*, for their frequent advocacy of the Fund, also to Mr Kidd who printed gratuitously all the circulars, programmes, and other matter needed by the Committee; to Mr Martin, for organizing the successful Amateur Performance, much thanks are also due, and though last, not least, great credit must be given to all those, throughout this, and the adjoining Oriental Republic, who so kindly undertook the task of collectors, and who have so well fulfilled the trust reposed in them.

The total amount received, as seen by the accompanying statement, reached $570,088 m/c, of which $41,780 m/c was contributed by natives and foreigners, resident here, the remainder representing the subscriptions of English, Scotch, and Irish, and their descendants here; and of the above amount £3,802 9s 8d has been remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, leaving a small balance of $1,230 m/c (received after making the last remittance) on hand, which it is proposed to hand over to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who have taken charge of the Irish Convent.

If, from any inadvertence, any subscription has been omitted in the printed lists of the *Standard*, the Committee hereby request that notice of same may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, with the view of having the error rectified.

In closing their labours the Committee may be permitted to express the hope that the Relief, which they have been enabled to send, may, bless those who gave and those who have received.

Buenos Ayres, 21st May, 1880.

(signed)

Michael Carroll
Chairman of Committee.
E. T. Mulhall
Honorary Secretary
Patrick Canon Dillon
Miguel Duggan
Matthew Forrester
Eduardo Casey.

Summarized statement of the Irish Relief Fund.

1880 Receipts.

April 30th, Total subscriptions received	$533,659
" Proceeds of Amateur Performance	35,780
" Interest allowed by London and River Plate Bank	604
" Differences in conversion of gold	45
	$570,088

1880 Disbursements.	
Remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, viz.:	
Feby. 17th, £1,000 0s. 0d. at 50¼d. Exchange and $31.55	$150,874
„ 27th, £1,000 0s. 0d. at 50d. Exchange, and $30.55	146,640
March 19th, £1000 0s. 0d. at 49⅜d. Exchange and $30.45	148,008
April 30th, $302 9s. 8d. at 40d Exchange, paper	120,372
„ „ Paid to Mr. Barry for his services	2,000
„ „ Postage, stationery petties	964
„ „ Balance remaining on hands	1,230
	$570,088
May 21st, To balance in Bank,.	$1,230

E. & O.E.
Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1880,

MICHAEL CARROLL, EDWARD CASEY, } Trustees.

MONTEVIDEO.

Dear *Standard*,

You would really think the Orientales had become Argentines these last few days, in spite of the recent animosity created by the Vigilante difficulty. The ashes of San Martin have taken us by storm. The Chambers are at a stand-still, voting measures for the occasion; the Press has at last found a suitable outlet in eloquently describing San Martin's feats, whilst the Principistas, Blancos, Colorados, and all the other parties have resolved to join in welcoming the remains of the Independence Hero. Tapeyu, that little hamlet in Misiones, owes it notoriety to San Martin's birth, whilst the Continent owes its independence to his sword. One newspaper very well says that if Napoleon and Hannibal crossed the Alps, General San Martin did more; he crossed the loftiest mountain ranges in the world—the Andes. The tributes of Chile, Bolivia and Peru are missed, and both Argentines and Orientales may draw their conclusions on the two sides of the matter. Whilst Argentines might have succesfully fought their independence without San Martin, the West Coast Republics could not throw off the yoke without him, and those who owe him most can now, in their present state, tribute him nothing.

The nomination of Mr. Francisco Barreto as new Captain of the Port has created nausea here. People cannot comprehend how the Minister of War could ever think of appointing this gentleman, after the late lamented lottery reminiscences. The Government papers even cannot find subterfuges in support of the measure. As manager of the lottery, over $50,000 went into the wrong people's hands, and this hoodwinking of the War Office and the whole Government has raised the indignation of friend and foe.

The *Ferro-Carril* finds no words to express its contempt at what appeared in the *Nacional* of Buenos Ayres concerning Artigas. That this celebrated caudillo of Independence should be called a common scoundrel, and put on a par with a cut-throat like Larrea and Moreira, is too much for your colleague. Artigas was in this Republic what that miserably-glorious Felix Aldao was in yours. Quiroga and Aldao and Artigas, not including Peñaloza or the Chacho, who was a harmless fellow compared to them, form a fine trinity worthy of the strong censure of the author of 'Civilizacion y Barbarie.'

A well edited newspaper begins its editorial thus:—"the warmth of political life begins to excite the country—all good citizens may congratulate themselves! This heat of public life is becoming very hot—and as to the good citizens congratulating themselves—it is a doubtful assertion. Dolores is beginning also to feel the beneficent results, and the people there have organized two different Tiro Nacionales. The Principistas here have issued a manifesto—a most diplomatic document, full of patriotism and nothing sound; obedience to the law is preached—but they all know that that is only as long as the law is within the limits of the constitution. As regards the bosh about liberty, they have been fighting for what they call their ideal for the last fifty years—and up to the present they have not acquired it. Concerning respect for rights, they have violated them all, and a very enlightened neighbour has just proved the difficulty of solving the problem of mine and thine. On the whole, the manifesto is like every other political paper—there is no head or tail.

There is considerable talk here about 'patria grande' and 'patria chica;' the annexation question is being heartily discussed. Many lean to a junction with the Argentine Republic, but there are others who would rather see the Banda Oriental smoking in ruins than an Argentine Province. There is no doubt that in time the interests of race will supersede those of frontiers, and the South American republics will form a counterpoise to those of the North, but for the present it cannot be thought of. There is too much fiery patriotism and Don Quijotism to allow a cool judgment. Nevertheless, last year, in Paris, a South American Plenipotentiary eloquently proposed to make Federal states under one government of the present republics.

Some folks are gone mad on the Juane d'Urbina—a theatrical piece played at Solis and published in one of the newspapers. Much has been said of corrupt literature on your side of the river, but here we are verging into corrupt poetry. Corrupt poetry often is clad in very good verses, and 'passable' even to the most aesthetical, but the Muses save us from the following specimen of embryonic genius:—

Ella es rica,
Por chiripa.

And if one of your readers can find a solution to this puzzle poetry, he deserves the reward destined to No. 15. In some passages unfortunate Enterpe is invoked to give a diamond crown to the heroes of Italy. It is a great piece of good luck there are no centenaries for poets in these climes, where nearly everybody is a poet: witness the newspapers when the editors are at their wits'-ends to write editorials; poetry, idyls, sonnets, &c., in every column. They have generally one great merit, they are wonderfully original.

Yours, &c.,

Voltaire.

THE CHILIAN MAILS.

During the past month the Valparaiso Custom-house received the sum of $685,000; this is $281,000 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding month last year.

According to the *Patria*, of Lima, of April 13th, the Peruvian Government has seized four cases containing bank notes of the Chilian Government issue, to the value of over two millions of dollars. These notes were in transit from Panama to Valparaiso in the P.S.N. Co.'s steamer Pizarro. Of course they are not signed and are quite valueless, unless they fall into the hands of forgers.

The *Patria* affirms that the bank notes captured are of $20 and $50, but the Chilian Government state that they are one dollar bills only. In consequence a decree has been issued calling in all the one dollar notes now in circulation, so as to render the papers captured quite valueless.

Why these notes were sent via Panama and the Peruvian coast can only be explained by those highly intelligent men who decided upon the best route.

The Government of Ecuador has formally protested against the capture of the Peruvian torpedo-launch Alay, by the Chilian steamer Amazonas, in Ecuadorian waters, and demands that the said launch with her crew be delivered up at the place where captured, and in addition to all kinds of satisfaction wishes the captain of the Amazonas to be dismissed the service.

The Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied that full inquiries respecting the capture shall be made.

With regard to the dismissal of the captain of the Amazonas, that will be rather difficult, as, if we are not mistaken, the late Capt. Thompson was in command of that steamer when the torpedo-launch was taken. A Peruvian cannon ball struck him off the navy list, at Atica.

It is rumoured that the Government intend to mend the submarine cable between Valparaiso and Callao. It is supposed that the cable is cut near Arica and Mollendo. To unite it at these points and fish up the end in Callao Bay, and establish a station on the Island of San Lorenzo, would be no difficult matter.

During the month of March the Southern Railway gave a net profit of $165,376.33. The receipts were:—

16,851 passengs.	1st class	$21,287.45	
4,268	do 2nd do	5,859.75	
48,169	do 3rd do	28,183.50	
69,298			
Luggage		$ 7,116.47	
Goods		166,626.67	
Warehouse		533.11	
Special trains		627.38	
Government free passages		11,472.63	
Total		251,712.01	

The *Diario Oficial*, of Monday, contains an interesting account of—the situation of affairs in Mexico! This no doubt will be read with interest by those not interested in the war.

The surcharge on Customs dues for the month of May has been fixed at 18.17 p. cent; the average rate of exchange during April being calculated at 32 pence per dollar.

Considerable anxiety was felt here during the week on account of the non-arrival of the P.S.N. Co.'s steamer Iberia. She left Montevideo one day ahead of time and should have arrived at Valparaiso on the 2nd or 3rd inst. Telegrams were dispatched to Montevideo enquiring for news and in reply it was stated that there had been very bad weather outside the Straits. On Wednesday morning a telegram from Coronel announced that the Iberia was entering that port, and on Thursday she arrived here in safety.

Latest accounts state that the engagement with Albarracin's force was even more successful than was previously stated.

In that action 180 Peruvians were killed, and 36 taken prisoners; 200 mules and 100 oxen were also captured.

Private accounts state that the Peruvians were at breakfast when the Chilians attacked them, hence the trifling loss on the Chilian side. The few who did escape were pursued to within two leagues of Tacna.

The arrival at Tacna of the Bolivian General and President Campero with 1800 men is confirmed. From this fact it appears highly probable that the allies will fight at Tacna and not attempt to get off to Arequipa as was feared.

The Talca battalion arrived here on Saturday afternoon and were embarked at once in the Copiapo, which left on the same evening. They are a fine body of men.

The *Estandarte Catolico* states that the Chilian troops forming the garrisons of Calama and San Pedro de Atacama have made an expedition into Bolivia, as far as Huanchaca. The reason of this advance was the reported presence of Carrasco, in the vicinity of that place.

This Carrasco was the leader of the guerilla party that slaughtered and burnt the garrison of Atacama some months ago.

The Chilian army before Tacna is composed of from 15,000 to 17,000 men, with 60 guns, of which 50 are Krupps. The allied army is supposed to be about 14,000 strong with 12 guns.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

God save the Queen! Our gracious Queen completes her 61st year to-morrow. Throughout the length and breadth of that empire on which the sun never sets, her subjects of every race will pray that their noble Queen may long be spared to reign over them, and none will join more fervently in this prayer than those of them whose lot is cast in the River Plate. The official celebration of this auspicious date will take place at home on the 29th inst, Saturday next.

Our Packet Edition for the mail steamer Cordillera, of the Pacific Company, is comprised in this morning's issue. Our office (No. 154 Calle Piedad) is open from 9 to 11 a.m.

Mr Stand-by O'Gorman's telegram in another column gives particulars of the grand reception given to General San Martin's ashes by our Montevidean neighbours. On their leaving Havre the French Government paid them the highest honours. The Prefect of Havre handed over the revered remains, in the name of the French Republic. The commanders of all the military corps and the chiefs of the Civil Service were present, and the Universities, Scientific bodies etc send delegates: Argentines poured into Havre from all parts of the Continent. All the South American Ministers, except the Chilian, were present. The 113th regiment of the Line did the honours, and the whole population of Havre turned out to do honour to the Washington of South America. Men from all parts of America struggled with the Argentines present for the honour of carrying the coffin to the ship. Ministers Balcarce and Garcia delivered most eloquent orations, and Captain Ramirez and Dr E. Alvear also spoke. Young Mansilla and Garcia, who was serving as a first class cadet in the French Navy, was so impressed with the sight that he threw up his appointment and has returned in the Villarino, to serve in his own country's fleet. The Villarino will be in port this morning, but the official reception of her precious freight will not take place till the 28th Friday next, when there will be another display fully equal to that of Thursday last.

The Marina Club Regatta has been postponed from the 25th to Sunday, 30th inst., as the remains of General San Martin will not be landed till the 28th, and anything in the way of a Regatta would be out of place till they are placed in the tomb; besides, the men-of-war boats could not assist. The Committee have acted wisely and patriotically in postponing the Regatta and may count on a greater crowd of spectators on the 30th.

We beg to thank the Zingari Club for their courtesy in sending us cards for the Athletic Sports on the 25th. Wives, wind, and weather permitting, we're there. We perceive that Messrs. Oxenford, Ramsay and Penrose will act, the first as Starter and the latter as Judges on the occasion. The right men in the right places.

President Avellaneda and some of his Ministers caught bad colds in the Rivadavia procession on Thursday. We think H.E. has a great many companions in misfortune, as every second subscriber that enters our office has a furious cold in his head.

Father Martin will preach to-day at the Merced Church, and a collection will be made in aid of the Sick and Dying Irish in this city. This charitable appeal will no doubt meet with the response it merits. The cold weather has much augmented the sufferings of the poor.

A witty English broker started the following conundrum on 'Change yesterday: What is the difference between the Rivadavia Festival and the West Coast War? Ans. One is a Centenary and the other a Ten-Cent-ary. Bravo! By no means bad for a broker.

Don Adolfo Lamarque has written a very nice Hymn, in honour of the Rivadavia Centenary. We can lend our subscribers a copy, provided they undertake to take the most religious care of it.

There will be more National Games to-day at Palermo. Those of last Sunday were well worth seeing, and we recommend those who can to go to-day.

The performance at the Colon Theatre on Thursday night was splendid. One newspaper critic declares that 'Durand and Marin sang exactly as they sing in heaven'! The force of 'entusiasmo frenetico' can no further go.

The Montevideo conference between the Oriental Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary is said to have ended favourably. A protocol is being drawn up, which will seal the slightly disturbed peace between the two countries.

People are getting 'off their heads' on the subject of the *Fifteen* puzzle. We received yesterday from a North American subscriber a solution of the 13.15.14 combination, so the agent may get ready his $1,000 m|c. We also received the following specimen of poetry (!) on the subject, and at the risk of our slumbers being haunted to-night by the indignant shades of all the poets, from Tyrtæus to Tommy Moore, we put it in print, as it refers to the subject of the hour:—

Had I but known in the morning,
How wearily the long long day,
The 15 with the 14 behind,
Would dwell in my mind,
That I tried when I went away,
I had been more careful d
And ne'er tried that combination again;
But to you I will owa
That wiser I have grown,
And will in future from it abst n.

The Industrial Club seems to be rather shaky in its politico-economical creed. Some time ago it fought tooth and nail for a Protective Duty on wheat, and got it now when, after a bad harvest, the public are reaping the fruit of this erroneous policy in very high prices for bread, the Club is about to petition Congress to suppress the duty. This is philanthropy, but sound political economy cannot safely indulge in the practice of this virtue.

The news from Chile is most exciting. At any moment we may have news of a Waterloo at Tacna. A British observer writes to the Valparaiso papers to say that the Allies are strongly entrenched, have plenty of artillery, ammunition and provisions, and that the Chilians have a stiff job before them.

We regret to announce that Father Perez, the young Cordoba priest who was stabbed in the Plaza on Thursday night, expired yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. A few hours before his death he was received into the Franciscan Order by the Prior, and almost his last words were an expression of forgiveness and a prayer for his murderer. There will be a grand funeral Mass this morning at 9 o'clock at the San Francisco Church, to which all the priests in the city are invited; at 2 o'clock the funeral will take place, and the coffin will be carried by clergymen the whole way to the Recoleta. The murdered priest was only 28 years of age, and had not been 24 hours in town when he received his death wound. Father Perez was a most exemplary and talented man, and it may be said that he died in the discharge of his duty, as he was sent here by his superiors to obtain holy oils for the Church service in Cordoba.

The Centenary Committee have lodged $ 17,000 m|c in the Provincial Bank—$1000 for each of the orphan girls who sat in the Triumphal Car on Thursday. A graceful compliment, and well earned. The girls had a cold time of it, unless the general admiration they excited helped to make them forget the thermometer.

It was rumoured last night that General Roca will at once resign his candidature and come down to assist at the reception of San Martin's remains, in which patriotic ceremony he has been invited to take part.

Dr Irigoyen has successfully arranged the Pensiero business: The vessel is to be placed on the spot where she was captured, and the Commander of the Vigilante is to be punished.

All our native colleagues express in the most cordial terms their sense of the spontaneous co-operation lent by the foreign nationalities in Buenos Ayres to the Rivadavia Centenary. While thanking our colleagues, in the name of the foreign public, for their kind expressions, we can assure them that nothing gives greater pleasure to foreign residents of all nationalities than rendering honour to those illustrious men whom their adopted fellow countrymen delight to honour, and on Friday next they will see a fresh proof of this.

THE CENTENARY PROCESSION.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Dear Sir,

In your issue of this morning, referring to the English Literary Society at the Rivadavia Demonstration, you say:—"The attendance of Britishers was very small. Mr. Jordan, the talented President, accompanied by a few friends, was, in fact, the only British demonstration; the matter certainly calls for comment."

Your off-hand allusion to my companions on that occasion certainly does, I think, call for comment from me; so will you please allow me to state that, though in the course of the day there were changes in our numbers by some leaving and others joining us, there were never much less than forty in our party, and when we entered the Plaza Victoria there were with me my predecessor, the late President of the Literary Society, the Hon. Librarian, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, the talented senior Editor of the *Standard*, the Assistant-Editor of the *Herald*, the distinguished personator of Macbeth, our chief English librarian, the well-known representative of the Allan steamers—all gentlemen who have been much longer connected with the Society than I have, and in all about twenty members of the Literary Society, followed by at least as many members of the Junior Athletic Society, carrying their flag, together with the Argentine and English flags.

The strong wind which prevailed during the day made the carrying of the large British Ensign at the head of the Literary Society a matter of considerable difficulty, until a member of the Literary Society, who is also a distinguished member of the Rowing Club, undertook the honour and carried the flag with comparative ease, being relieved for a short interval by other members of the society.

Up to the moment of leaving the Plaza San Martin we were in expectation of being joined by members of the Cricket and Rowing Clubs, to carry their flags on each side of the ensign entrusted to the Literary Society, and I do not yet know why they failed to join us.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Wm. Leighton Jordan.

COLON THEATRE.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

Many of your German subscribers wish to know why you do not publish the Colon Theatre advertizement. What has become of Mr. Ferrari?

E. Schroeder.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 22nd, 1880.

Patacons	30.75 paper.
National Bonds	80
Cedulas A	86½
„ B	82
„ O	80
„ D	81
Treasury Bonds	79½
National Bank Shares	57⅓
National Bank Notes	30.70
Buschental Bonds	91
Roads and Bridges	80
Municipal Bonds 1870	81
„ „ 1874	81
Empresitto Popular	Par
Old Gas Company	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway	50 discount.
National Bonds 1876	75
Deuda Estrangera	84 gold

Although Saturday, there was a very small business done in gold, and the heavy vencimientos so much spoken of during the week proved only to amount to $f.2,17,580. Gold opened at 30.70, and closed at 30.75; the cash sales only reached 68,666 pats, but the sales for the end of the month amounted to nearly 300,000 pats. For the end of June there was a free business done at 30.70, and for the end of August 30.80, and for end of October 30.50. These figures show that the price on long time has advanced within the last few days. The cash operations of the day would have been larger but that the bulk of to-day's liquidation was arranged yesterday.

Cedulas ruled weaker than yesterday and closed at 86⅜. Treasury Notes advanced to 79½, and National Bank Shares 57⅓.

We had no steamer from Montevideo this morning, and hence the Herschell's mails remain down there; they will come up to-night.

Exchange was done to-day at 49⅜ and 49½ francs at 5.20 on Paris, and 5.21-22 Antwerp.

The gold sales were:—
For cash 68,666 30.70-75
For May 31st 294,000 30.75-70-75
For June 30th 140,000 30.70-65-70
For Aug. 31st 4,000 30.60
For Oct. 30th 30,000 30.50
Sales 536,666.
Vencimientos, 217,580 pats.

Cedulas—
For cash A 13,100 at 86⅜
For May 31st 5,000 86½

Treasury Bonds—
For cash 2,000 at 79½

National Bank Shares—
For cash 50 shares at 57⅓
For May 31st 100 shares 57⅔

After hours there was quiet a little flash of a return to the good old times of 'Multas.' $1,000 was done in several parts, giving to the donor the right to declare on Saturday next, if he sold $20,000 at 30.65 for the end of June.

Cash gold hardened a trifle, a good deal being done at 30.70, and some at 30.75. For the end of the current month, however, it closed at 30.75 sellers.

Though a Saturday, very little business was done, and in next week there are only three working days, so that little alteration in price can be expected.

Something has been done in Sterling exchange at 49½, house on house, but bankers credits are becoming scarce at 49⅜.

The French mail s.s. Gironde sails on 25th instant, also the Hohenzollern; both steamers take good cargoes and full passenger lists.

Mr Fernando Brunkhorst, the leading Plaza Once barraquero, took leave of his many friends on 'Change; all wish him a pleasant trip and hope to see him back in November. Mr Lix Klett, one of our greatest wool artistas, also took leave; they both sail in the Hohenzollern.

The payments for produce to-day were very small, but much fresh gold is coming on the market to pay for exchange taken by the Provincial and other banks.

Linseed Oil—One lot sold at 160.

Cotton, Duck—One lot sold in port 11½.

It appears that 30 wheat cargoes are announced as coming from the West Coast.

The Montevidean authorities abolished quarantine on all vessels from Brazilian ports save Rio, and for that 3 days observation.

Exchange was done freely to-day for the three mail steamers, it is said £5,000 passed at 49⅜, but brokers only quote 49½. Reichsmarks done on Bremen at 4.21.

Captain Thonnesen, of the Budstek Ken, was welcomed on 'Change; he has brought his vessel down from port Malabrigo, Gran Chaco, with a full cargo of quebracho wood belonging to Mr Benitz and bound for Havre; he sails to-morrow. Mr Benitz was also welcomed on 'Change.

Forty-five European immigrants just landed leave to-morrow for Mr Benitz' colony Espin in the Gran Chaco. Verily the country grows when we see a foreign barque loading a full cargo in the Chaco for Havre.

The Euclid is expected on Monday from Rosario. The Tycho Brahe took 23 passengers. The Herschell will be up in the morning, Mr Goodbody has returned in her.

The Maskelyne will be due on 28th.

The Cordillera sails to-morrow; she has the equivalent of 1,800 bales.

The latest from Europe will be found in another column; a telegram of much importance, which was kindly favored as by one of the leaders of our export market.

Our Packet Edition, rich with all the records of the stirring fortnight, will be on sale in the morning at our new office 154 Piedad up to 11 o'clock.

At afterhours the following sales:—
Gold—
For cash 10,000 30.75
" 5,000 30.70
May 31 10,000 30.70

At 4 p.m. the market closed for cash and the end of month at 30.75 sellers and at 30.70 buyers.

From the South Market we have the following:—
Arrived by rail to-day 51,690 kilos of wool, 68,350 kilos maize in cob, &c.
About 3,000 ar. of wool sold.
The sales were:—
Wool—400 ar. Bellocq at 110
600 P y A Lanusse 93
2000 Cayrol 120, 110

3,000 ar.

Sheepskins—1,391 dozen camp at 30-34 rls.
Camp and matadero of the station at 33 rls.
Desechos and corderones at 27-28 rls.
Pelados—Consumo 19 rls.
Corderos—1624 doz. at $17.
Cow Hides—In lots at 180-195.
Horse Hides—84 camp at $36-40. Potrancas and desechos 18-20.
Nutria—1,731 lbs. at 38-8½.
Hair—148 ar. at 150-167.
Ostrich Feathers—At $46 lb.
Maize—300 fanegas morocho in cob at 77-80. 50 fan. in grain at 65-66.

At the North Market the following business done—
67 waggons arrived.
The sales were:—
Cow Hides—Camp by various at 190, 195.
Sheepskins—Camp and matadero at 29-31 rls. Desechos at 25-28 rls. Corderitos at $15-17.
Pelados at $45 and 50
Nutria—At $9-10 per lb.
Deerskins—At 90, 100
Hair—At 150, 155.
Horse Hides—Camp at 36, 37.
Grease—In panzas at 40
Wheat—In lots from Costa at 215, 252, and 285.
Maize—80 fan. and several other lots sold by various; in cob at 70, 83, 85; in grain at 65 and 70.

The Eurocl don, English brig, has been chartered to load hay at Rosario at $f2.75 for Rio Janeiro.

The Stella, Amer. brig, left Rosario to-day for Boston with bales and hides.

The Daniel Wilster and Adeline Gibbs, Amer. whalers, have arrived at Montevideo from the South with oil.

The Bessel took at Montevideo for Havre 6,368 salted horse hides and 800 salted cow hides.

The ....genia, Norw. vessel, in Montevideo has been chartered to load tallow and hides of the rivers for orders at 35s and 5 o/o.

The following sales are reported:—
1,000 hides, guaranteed 51 lbs, from the partido Salto at 52½.
2,000 horse hides from Mr Repetto's establishment, 36 lbs, 18½.
200 pipes of tallow at the price of $47 m/c.

The Campana line is expecting shortly the new steamers ordered some months ago.

The H Warner, now loading in the Boca, has been chartered for Boston.

6,000 Magdalena horse hides, of 38 lbs, have been sold at 15½. 8,000 Ensenada horse hides, of 36 lbs, fetched from 15½ to 16⅝ rls.

Some dry hides from Entre Rios were sold off at 50 rls.

Mr. Huss's cattle circular is really one of the most interesting publications in this market; the present number has a capital map of the camps, specifying the grasses, stock, &c. We hold it for to-morrow for further publication.

In the Plaza Once this morning the chief sales were of wheat and made by Mr Maderna, who is one of the largest holders; the wheat he is selling now, they say in the Plaza, leaves him a net profit of 50 m/c per fanega.

The mail has brought the catalogue of the sheepskin auction held in Liverpool, 21st of April, 1880; we note 150 bales. B. S. & Co sold from 8½ to 10d, truly splendid prices, of 737 bales offered 476 were sold. The next sale stands for 9th June, 1880.

The French packet Gironde brought £30,000 in gold to the London and Brazilian Bank of Montevideo.

Mr Ristorini sells on 3rd June three square leagues of prime land in Tapalquen with right to take 3 more adjoining; the land will be sold without the least reserve and for whatever it will fetch; this is a great opportunity for farmers who want to buy really good land and cheap.

The papers from London by the mail state that the money market has been affected by the sudden withdrawal from the discount market of £2,300,000 by the Rothschilds, to pay into the Bank for the Egyptian Government.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Tycho Brahe cleared yesterday, and the Herschell with date from Europe to 24th April entered yesterday.

Mr Green received telegram to-day stating that the Elba arrived last night at St. Vincent, which shows that she made the run from Montevideo in 12 days, perhaps the quickest run on that route on record; all well on board.

The sale of 600 pipes of tallow in Montevideo from the Legrand saladero at 15⅝ is reported; also 600 lbs feathers mixed at 24, and 800 long at 37½.

Accordinfi to our advices from London Dr. Gorostiaga has been named resident director of the River Plate Telegraph Co., this is a most important appointment, the post being previously filled by D. Juan Frias, Mr John Hugh s and Mr Krabbe.

Mr Petty, the renowned River Plate pilot, has now, that the Royal Mail has resumed its two mail steamers per month, resigned his post as pilot to the Pacific steamers in order to devote his whole attention to the Royal Mail. He has also succeeded in getting the Pacific Co. to reinstate Mr Evans in his post as pilot to the Pacific line.

The mails from Tucuman this morning bring the following highly interesting data respecting our sugar industry, compiled by Mr Ledger:—

"Tucuman, May 17th, 1880.

"The enclosed note of yield of sugar in this province for 1879 may interest your readers It is carefully made up. The crop this year promises to be much larger. Some 60,000 pats are obtained yearly for wood, in large 'trozos' and sent to Cordoba and Rosario (and no doubt to B. Aires also) 6/8 are of cedar, the rest of laurel, nogal. In tobacco also a large and greatly increasing business is being done. All these 'adelantos' are owing to the rail up to here. It will astonish all in B. Aires to see what the province can do 3 or 4 years after rail gets to Jujuy. It is rumoured that a division of Chilian army is marching to take Huanchaca; not to be wondered at when a large number of shares in that wonderfully rich mine belong to ciudadanos Chilenos, and which were recklessly taken possession of by Bolivian Government on war breaking out. It would not interest you by my giving names of estates or of their owners; I will then give resumen:—

Sugar plantations with steam power	11
Do do do and water power	16
Do do mule or bullock power	8
Sugar making establishments	35

Comprising 1,557 squares (150x150 yards each) and 450 squares cultivated by small proprietors who sell their cane to the large establishments; 1,707 squares under cultivation 1879. These 1,707 squares can be extended to 15,000 squares. In 1879 were produced 315,800 ar. sugar and 30,000 barrels of aguardiente, representing a value of 1,250,000 Bolivian dollars. The estimated value of plantations is of three millions of Bolivian currency. Tobacco yields two crops a year. The annual yield is 100,000 ar., which are disposed of as follows:—

16,000 ar. to Chile, via Montevideo, for Government Monopoly.	
7,500 ar. to San Juan, Mendoza and Catamarca; part of these are smuggled into Chile, via Cordillera.	
10,500 ar. to Cordoba and San Luis for consumption.	
8,000 ar. to Salta, Jujuy and Bolivia do.	
4,000 ar. to Santiago and Chaco do.	
4,000 ar. to consumed in province itself.	
50,000 ar. to Rosario, B. Aires &c.	
100,000 ar.	

CORRALES DEL SUD.
Mayo 21
Introduccion
Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia Animales.

R Diaz, Junin	211
Id Baradero	99
G Almanza, Junin	133
M Alvares, Las Flores	70
L Lynch y Ca, Salto	74
Id Mar Chiquitos	261
S y Mandia, Rauch	168
Id Rauch	165
C Casares, Rojas	110
Id Salto	154
Juan Vasquez, San Pedro	86
J C Naon, 9 de Julio	63
D Esquivel, Pergamino	57
Cabezas	1601

Precio de la hacienda—
1er Carne y sebo 400 520 550
2° id id 340, 360, 380
Matanza general 220 240 250 270 300 320
Cueros de novillo 180 195 205
Cueros de vaca 130 140 145
Terneros 170
Novillos para saladero 460
Yeguas 120
La matanza en la playa 600 cabezas.

BOLSA TELEGRAM.
Montevideo, May 22nd
No arrivals
Saturno sails
Business in general paralysed
The whole city attended the funeral of General San Martin. It was splendid.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.
May 22nd
Proveedor from Rosario
Cosmos, Uruguay

DEPARTURES
May 23rd
Cordillera for Brazil and Europe
Cisne for Asuncion
Saturno for Uruguay
May 24th
Jupiter for Montevideo

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., at 432 Calle de Arenales, the wife of David Suffern, of a daughter.

Notable Children's Books,

R. Caldecott's Picture Book containing John Gilpin. The House that Jack built. The Babes in the Wood etc, beautiful engravings, 1 vol. Miss Braddon's revision of Aladdin, Sinbad and Ali Baba, illustrated by Gustave Dore and other artists, in one vol.
Little Wide Awake Pictures described by Mrs Sale Barker with 165 page pictures.
MACKERN BROTHERS
48 San Martin
e 152 m23

Manuel J. Moreno

Cattle & Camp Broker
Suipacha 704. Exchange Office from 3 to 4

To Sell—3 leagues of good Camp, South of Azul. 650 mananas near the Salado. 2500 Sheep; from 5 to 600 cows.
Wanted—½ league in the West or South near a Railway Station.
e 217 m25

van Gelderen y Trant

Traductores Publicos
27—Calle Victoria—7
e 103 j11

TO LET

Houses, Apartments, Shops, Stores, Deposits and Land.
Apply to
M. BENSUSAN
HOUSE AGENT
234—CALLE MAIPU—234
e 379 a30

BARRACA TO RENT. The fine Barraca and Dwelling House, Jujuy 17, corner of Victoria (Once de Setiembre) is to be rented. Parties interested please apply at the same barraca.
e 232 m28

TO LET Furnished Rooms, all boarded; in Calle Esmeralda 567, between Charcas and Paraguay. Garden attached.
e 150 m31

CAMPO. Se arriendan dos leguas de lindo campo, tiene una buena poblacion de azotea y esta situado seis leguas al Nor Oeste del pueblo 9 de Julio.
Para tratar calle de San Jose 65, de 9 a.m. a 1 p.m.
e 212 m27

TO LET a large and nicely Furnished Bedroom in one of the most central parts of the city with windows to the street and gas, Apply Calle Lavalle 136, altos.
e 311 xp

MUCAMA PLANCHADORA. Se necesita en la Calle Victoria 155, se preferirá que sea Inglesa o Vasca.
e m29

A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in an English family as Housemaid or to take care of grown up children. Good references. Apply M G this office.
e 219 m25

WANTED a situation as good Cook in an English or German family, can give good references if required. Apply 604 Calle Cerrito.
e 216 m25

EINE erfahrene Köchin, die etwas Hausarbeit übernimmt, wird sofort gesucht. Calle Uruguay 606.
e 210 m23

NURSE. Wanted a girl to take care of a baby, must know how to wash, iron and sew. Apply Maipu 15, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
e 209 m23

TWO YOUNG LADIES offer their services to teach elementary Music and Drawing. Terms moderate. Apply at Calle Suipacha 648.
e 200 m27

A MARRIED COUPLE or single gentleman can be accommodated with superior Furnished Apartments with board and home comforts, in the house of an English family. Tramway within a square. Apply at Calle Suipacha 648.
e 201 m27

WANTED—An English gentleman with a very extensive camp connection, and thoroughly conversant with the produce line, wants a situation in some wholesale or retail establishment in this city, the best of references can be given. Apply by letter to J F E this office.
e 386 xp

THE CENTENARY.

To lift the stone from the sepulchre and bring face to face with the present generation the name and character of one of the greatest heroes of Argentine Independence is the laudable aim of the Centenary Festival which Buenos Ayres commemorates to-day. BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA is a name that will be respected so long as the history of his country is preserved; and well may the citizens wave their flags and march in procession through the streets to bring back to us the spirit of 1780 and do honor to a statesman who, victim to the errors and prejudices of his times, suffered expatriation from the very people who to-day bear in triumph his effigy through the town.

An Englishman resident in B. Ayres published a book in London in 1825, entitled 'A Five Years' residence in Buenos Ayres;' and the author, speaking of the statesman whose birth we commemorate to-day, says:—'During his government Rodriguez owed much to the able administration of Dn Bernardino Rivadavia, who may be considered the William Pitt of Buenos Ayres.' In a close study of Rivadavia's life, and the turbulent times in which he flourished, we think his character assimilates more with that of Franklin than of Pitt; and we find it difficult to decide whether the country owes him more for his services here or in Europe. Brossard, who is no mean authority, says, 'that Rivadavia organised the foreign relations of the Argentine Republic, gaining for it its proper place in the rank of nations: he it was who gained for the states of the River Plate, then poor in population and in resources, support and credit in Europe. He opened the ports to foreign immigration, thus gaining for his country a high reputation in Europe for its hospitality.'

Rivadavia was born in this city on the 20th of May, 1780. His father, Don Benito Gonzalez de Rivadavia, was a lawyer of great distinction and the advocate of the Real Audiencia. Rivadavia was in the flower of youth at the moment of the English invasion, and distinguished himself on the Riachuelo against the regiment of Major Crawford. In the great and bloodless revolution of the 25th of May 1810, the name of Rivadavia figures prominently as one of the great heroes on that memorable day, and the historians of that period all agree that it was the firmness of Rivadavia that saved the independence of the Plate from the terrible dangers of the Alzaga conspiracy. In the year 1814 Rivadavia and Belgrano were accredited as Argentine Ministers to London, Paris and Madrid. General Belgrano returned from Europe in November, 1814, and thus the sole representation of these countries was confided to Rivadavia. We have not time to sketch the valued services of Rivadavia in Europe. He returned to his native country in the year 1820, to find the national authority dissolved and the Argentine provinces plunged into a chaotic state of hopeless civil war. The friends of order in Buenos Ayres rallied round Don Martin Rodriguez and made him Governor: and on the 19th of July, 1821, Rivadavia was named his Minister. He brought with him to the Government House the keenest appreciation of English Institutions, and set about organizing and reforming with such eminent success that, in this short, bright epoch of Buenos Ayrean history, we find the foundations laid or some of the most valued institutions that flourish in the country to-day. We regret that our limited space prohibits the publication of some of the golden maxims of Rivadavia, which are handed down to us by his biographer. The University of Buenos Ayres, the Sociedad de Beneficencia, and many other kindred institutions are due to Rivadavia. In the year 1825, under the administration of General Las Heras, he was again sent to Europe as Minister to England and France; and it was during this mission that the treaty with Great Britain was signed and Rivadavia was thrown in contact with the great Canning.

On the 8th of February, 1826, in the old Fort, the site where now stands the National Government House, a meeting of citizens was held, and the Governor of Buenos Ayres proclaimed D. Bernardino Rivadavia President of the United Provinces of the River Plate: but his administration, owing to many adverse causes, was of short duration and terminated in June, 1827. Rivadavia, in descending from office, addressed notes of thanks to his various Ministers, Aguero, Cruz, and Carril, and their answers history has preserved in testimony of the noble sentiments of President Rivadavia. The after history of this great man was one of continued expatriation, and he died at Cadiz on the 2nd of Sept, 1845

In the Argentine Pantheon Rivadavia will ever hold the most prominent place, as a virtuous citizen, an able diplomat, and an upright ruler. The civilization of these countries owes more to him than most foreigners are aware of: he looked through the waves of time and read the splendid future of his beloved and adored country which had driven him from her shores. He gathered around him all the intelligence within his grasp, acclimatized European customs, manners, arts and sciences; he knew the country's wants, and studied every method to meet them. His system of Government, although as impossible now as then, is admitted by the thinking few to be the only proper Government for this Republic—namely, one Government for the whole 14 provinces. Were foreigners better acquainted with his labours they would not wonder that Buenos Ayres to-day waves all her banners over the cradle of the patriot, the statesman, the diplomat and the virtuous citizen.

To join in the festival to-day, to march in procession in honor of this great statesman—to add one iota to the importance of the commemoration, and to win the foreign element to a due appreciation of the name, and worth, and character of Rivadavia—we conceive a special privilege, a solemn duty, and an undisputed right.—

La Porteña, Lobos, April 15.

Sr. P. Agote, President of the Directive Committee of the Association Bernardino Rivadavia.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who arrived from Chile, took possession yesterday of the Irish Convent

CENTENARY REFLECTIONS.

That the Rivadavia Centenary procession was the greatest ever seen in this city admits of as little doubt as that every attempt at description must fall immeasurably short of the reality. We live in an emotional epoch, a time when the strong current of feeling bears us along, and we tread the street and hoist our flags either to proclaim a peace policy or honor a hero. The matchless show of Thursday defies all description; and if the seed that slept for two thousand years in the Pyramids, when taken out and planted in fertile soil, grew and gave fruit, the Centenary demonstration has clearly proved that the seed of Rivadavia lives in the people, that his name is imperishable amongst us, and that one hundred years hence our children's children will bear the same effigy through our streets and wake to the same ecstasies the people's heart.

If we eschew the laborious task of narrating the lists of the clubs that walked and the people that figured, it is because the subject claims from us a higher duty; and a scene so solemn and so grand, so magnificent and so imposing, discovers in the people of the various nationalities who produce it tributary streams of human feeling that, if not in our time, at least in our children's, will form an estuary of nationality that will sweep from us all the petty political ills which now afflict us.

The Centenary procession welded into one solid mass not only Argentines of every political hue, but foreigners of all nations. Roquistas and Tejedoristas walked arm in arm through our streets; soldiers and policemen, Tiro Nacionales, Bomberos, marines and troops of the Line were all centenerists; political passion lost its bitterness following the car of the hero, and whoever stood at the corner of Florida and Rivadavia, in the very zenith of the show, and watched the rank and file of our community marching in procession to honor a patriot who died a political exile, victim to the very errors that live this day, must have seen how very small the gap, how very trifling the differences, that divide the Argentine family, and that if the ashes of Rivadavia command such intense reverence, their wonted fire must live in the breasts of many who may yet have to play an important part in this country.

The Centenary of San Martin, a few years ago, which so astonished us all, was really nothing when compared with that of Rivadavia, and we mention this matter merely to show how adaptable we are, as a people, to such manifestations. The Bolsa, the Rural Society, the English Literary Society and the German clubs all took part on the present occasion, which betrays, we believe, an improved tone of opinion. Public affairs begin to claim more attention in quarters where they were hitherto overlooked. To see our merchants, our brokers and estancieros turn out and march through the streets, not as in days of yore, to help the police and protect life and property, but to discharge the higher aesthetical duty of the citizen, namely, to revere patriotism and moral worth, is an advance in our civilization and the greatest of all proofs of the progress of Buenos Ayres.

Yet, splendid as is this theme, and susceptible as it is of the most flattering reflections, there was another feature in this Centenary show which spoke even more forcibly to the human heart, and created impressions that for some parties will be life-long. On the side-walks of Calle Rivadavia, stretching for square after square, and street after street, were the little children from the various schools, ranged in rows; the splendid triumphal arches bedecked with flowers and flags that spanned the street, the balcony-crowded houses, the people-capped azoteas, the lovely women that filled each window, the costly Centenary car, the coaches and outriders with Rivadavia's contemporaries, the rank and wealth and influence and state of our city marching in array, the stirring bands of music, not all these rivalled the beauty of the child-enamoured sidewalks. It was a scene of innocence and beauty that added new and vivid tints to the show, and produced impressions almost impossible to portray. To some it was even difficult to realize that there were so many children in this city, and the neatness, if not to say costliness, of the children's attire reflected the comfort and prosperity of the parents. The sight was too beautiful to have escaped even the clumsiest chatterer in the crowd. Verily, we believe there are more children than adults in this city. The genius of innocence and youth seemed to throw a halo over the procession, and clothed with fresh beauty the unparalleled scene. Strange to say, the children were nearly all fair, and certainly lookek more like English or German than Argentines. We saw so little of the criollo tyhe in the thousands of little faces that we verily believe that type is fast dying out amongst us.

The Centenary fete must not be regarded as a mere show; it has a political and social significance that the dullest will comprehend, awakening in the minds of Argentines and foreigners emotions that will counteract that party strife which harasses this splendid country. There was a certain tinge of National piety in the very procession as it marched our streets, which we trust is the true foundation of a National patriotism that will discard such repulsive epithets as Patria Chica or Patria Grande.

The name of Rivadavia has lived for a hundred years, and the homage we paid his memory on Thursday will, we hope, close the grave over the errors which have so long survived their noble and patriotic victim.

THE PROCESSION AND FETE

At an early hour on Thursday morning the Plaza Retiro became the centre of attraction, since from that point the Committee of Management, with D. Emilio Castro at its head, was to start with all the clubs of the town; but there was much delay in the starting, owing to the Italian societies having made the Plaza Libertad their head-quarters. About 1 o'clock there was hardly standing room to be had in the Plaza Retiro club following club; poured into the square; 13 French clubs alone took up one side of the Plaza, whilst 24 Italian clubs were marching up from the Plaza Libertad to take up their position around San Martin's statue. Sr Ibarra, who was chief in command and master of ceremonies, organized everything. At a few minutes after 1 o'clock, all being in readiness, a start was made, the first society that followed the music being the Scientific, in the front ranks of which we noticed our friends Messrs Crabtree and Dawney. Next followed the Bolsa, led on by Mr Emilio Fernandez, its talented President, the Camara Syndical and many of the leading brokers and merchants forming the corps. Then came the Sociedad Rural, rich with all the millionaire estancieros from the camp. Next followed the Students, and then D. Emilio Castro and his Committee fell in.

The whole procession now came into order, and with banners flying and music playing, marched down Calle Florida, which was so arched over with flowers, roof and balconies bedecked with people, that it looked like fairy land.

Mr Castro and his committee, arriving at the corner of Florida and Rivadavia, drew up in line. The members of the committee present were Mr Castro, two Doctors Montes de Oca, Sr Zeballos, D. E. Oliveiro (Postmaster-General), M. Daumas, W Mackern, Mr Pearser, E. T. Mulhall (*Standard*), and a few others whose names we forget. And now the Grand Triumphal Car and procession of the authorities marched from the Cathedral and defiled before the committee.

But we must go back now to narrate the scene in the Plaza &c.

The crowd began to assemble in Plaza Victoria about 11 o'clock; at noon it was thronged. The first sensation was the appearance of the Triumphal Car and the carriages for the Warriors of Independence: They passed down San Martin slowly to the Merced Orphanage, where the 17 girls who represented the Republic, its 14 provinces and the Chaco and Patagonian territories took their seats and the Car returned to the Plaza, which was now lined with troops on three sides, the Palermo and Naval Cadets &c, all in full parade dress and looking splendid. The Car was the cynosure of all eyes: We have never seen anything handsomer or more tasteful than this Car. On a high pedestal in the centre was the bust of the hero of the day. Behind it, on a gorgeously gilt chair, sat the girl who represented THE REPUBLIC, dressed in white and blue, with a Phrygian cap on her head and bearing in her right hand a white silk banner, with the inscription 'Las Provincias Unidas' in gold letters. Beneath her sat 14 girls representing the provinces, each holding the Argentine flag in her right hand; and in front of each, on the gilt balustrade of the Car, was the shield of the province she represented: at each corner of the Car, in miniature turrets, stood sentinels, two of the Palermo and two of the Naval School Cadets. The Car was drawn by eight splendid horses, with a jockey in white and blue on the near horse of each pair, and a groom in gorgeous livery at the head of each animal. The jockeys and grooms with the Warriors' carriages were dressed in the same fashion. The liveries of these servants, who were all negroes, cost 2,500$ m/c. each. The grooms were dressed in the costume of servants of the last century.

At 12 o'clock the President of the Republic and his Ministers, and the Corps Diplomatique and all the high bodies in attendance entered the Cathedral. The Archbishop, Dean Dillon and the members of the Chapter received H.E., and the Te Deum was then sung in very good style by the choir. The sacred edifice was crowded with the elite of the city, the ladies' toilettes eclipsing anything to be seen anywhere, except in the Madeleine at Paris, on a gala occasion.

When the Te Deum had concluded the aristocratic congregation poured into the Plaza Victoria, and the President and all the dignitaries ascended the dais on which three arm chairs and about a hundred smaller ones were placed, as also a table, on which there was a decanter of cold water, a tumbler, and an inkstand of an everyday fashion by no means in keeping with the grand occasion. In an iron case lay the coins and documents which were to be placed with the first stone of Rivadavia's monument, and two crossed posts, with the Argentine colours and laurel leaves at the top, marked where the stone was to be placed. Round the foot of the dais were ranged groups of military and naval officers, well known lawyers, doctors, journalists, &c. &c. Every roof, window and balcony from which a view of the proceedings could be had was crowded with human beings.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Videla Dorna, rose first, and in brief but eloquent terms alluded to what the city of Buenos Ayres owed Rivadavia, and said it was fitting that his virtues and patriotism should be held up, in bronze, as a model to future generations.

The President of the Republic then rose, and drew a vivid portrait of the hero of the day 'stately in manner, majestic and sad in thought. He did good: opprobrium was his reward: his country was his only love, yet he died in exile. Sorrow was stamped on his life, in youth as in age, when all hope departs. Rivadavia's great soul soars in the calm regions of history, purged of human weaknesses by long suffering, and sanctified by sorrow. The souls of such men are as the Sibyl's book, and Time alone can tear away their secrets from them, leaf by leaf. Moral greatness was Rivadavia's greatest characteristic: he never left the moral elevation on which he stood: sorrow only strengthened his noble soul: he despised the sneers which even Socrates felt to be as bitter as the poison by which he elected to die. Rivadavia knew himself and that he bore the destinies of his country: his brain teemed with new ideas, but his hesitating speech took long to express them. Critics say that there is no light in Rivadavia's writings, but we who inherit the benefits of what he did, can see the vein of prophecy through them all, Rivadavia was the man of the Future. His mind ran on the Future. His atmosphere was Posterity. To-day we can all exclaim—Rivadavia's name has already lived a century. May it live till the end of Time. He was unhappy in life: let us give him after his earthly sufferings what the man of Posterity so fairly won—Glory.

General Mitre then rose, amid loud cheering, and delivered the oration of the day: he said:—

Fellow Citizens,

We are here, men of every race under the sun, old men, women, children, soldiers, labourers, magistrates, to honour the Centenary of the birth of Bernardino Rivadavia, the greatest Argentine statesman that ever lived, the Father of our free institutions, who is again born to-day to the immortality of ages: A self denying Republican, a profound statesman, a genius inspired by a longing after good; we may say that this just man was one of the select few, the mould in which they are made being broken and renewed by nations every 100 years.

Let us look back and see how many of our political and social institutions, besides those which Rivadavia founded, have lived through the past 100 years on their own merits? Without the seeds sown by him how would the immediate resurrection of the Republic have been possible after the chaos and misery of 20 years of tyranny.

And if we look into our own hearts, to learn what moral and public doctrines we have inherited from the past, what hereditary impulse drives us onward on the road of Reform, we shall find that the soul, the mind and the initiative power of Rivadavia is within us, and that his Shade, leading the grand army of Progress, points Onwards to still higher destinies. This greatness, purely civil, intellectual and moral was subjected to every human trial, yet it has triumphed over time and space, passing to Posterity as the vital spark that links together the souls of all ages.

Supreme power, that fiery proof which reduces ambition to ashes; incredulity, brutal resistance; inert cowardice or laziness, the sneers of friends and enemies, persecution, calumny, ingratitude, neglect and expatriation—through all these ordeals did he pass, and, if in his last moments he had reason to fear that the institutions he founded had perished for ever, posthumous reparation and the apotheosis of his countrymen awaited him. As Time flies on his great figure becomes greater still, as the mountain shadows lengthen when the sun passes the meridian, and even become grander as he sinks to his rest.

Fellow citizens.—This reformer, this creator, this precursor, was a Utopian, and at the same time essentially practical; he pursued a fixed idea; he knew what his own times required, as well as the future; he worked out facts for his contemporaries and ideas for posterity; he was in advance of his age, and now, 70 years after, his beneficent action is felt amongst us. When Rivadavia began his work we were barely a germ of Society, a rudiment of a nation, fighting against Nature and ourselves. Our cities were oases in the Desert, the organs of social circulation were choked; our production was little; a gaucho with a horse, a dog, a toldo or thatched rancho represented rural industry; in fact we were more or less in the state in which the Creator launched us from his hands. We were exposed to languish in misery and finally perish as a nation.

A salter of herrings was the author of the commercial greatness of the Dutch, and his country has raised a statue to him. Rivadavia, by introducing the Merino Sheep, has made the Argentine Republic one of the greatest producing countries in the world for fine wools, and we owe him another statue whose pedestal should rest on a golden fleece. The first flock of Merinos was destroyed in a Pampa fire at a time when even the 'balde sin fondo' was unknown.

It was in 1824 that he brought here the first Merino flock from which our present colossal prosperity sprang. In 1825 and 1826 came the English Southdowns and the genuine Merino from Spain and Portugal and the first Frison horses, also the first German shepherds, who being able to speak Latin, taught us how to cross the breeds properly. Rivadavia fell, and the import of animals ceased; but the seed was sown, and the great commercial face of the Republic, hidden in the womb of an animal, was for ever secured. Vulgar ignorance at the time considered the importation of these animals as a calamity!! and even as late as 1845 we heard the cry "Down with the scabby foreign sheep!"

Rivadavia's programme is not yet accomplished. We are doing his work, but Posterity will have much of it to do. Rivadavia's Shade guides us to-day as much as he did in life, his orders being better understood, as he said himself, as the 'irresistible laws of the Empire of God.'

This concluded the great ceremony of the day, and the Procession started. The streets were literally packed with human beings: the windows, the roofs, every standing point held its tens, hundreds, and thousands. Such was the throng that there was a halt almost every half minute, and we pitied the young orphans who lined the streets, and the aged Warriors of Independence, sitting for hours in their carriages exposed to the bitter wind. Flowers came down in showers from roof and balcony on the 17 fair girls in the Car, who were all very pretty and, womanlike, evidently enjoyed greatly the admiration they attracted. The belle of all was Cordoba, a most beautiful girl.

There was a squeeze at the corner of Florida, where the Retiro procession joined, and the delay was most trying, but when all were at last in line the whole moved along pleasantly enough, although some of the people from the Retiro by mistake went before the car. The Naval Cadets were the pets of the public; the youngsters carried their tiny rifles, with fixed bayonets, sloped with a precision that would really do honor to the Grenadier Guards or Connaught Rangers. In one of the Warrior's carriages were two old negro private soldiers, with white beards, and the people literally covered them with flowers. Then came the Governments, Diplomatic Corps, Judges, foreign societies etc., and such was the enormous length of the cortege that, when its head reached Plaza Victoria on its return, the tail was still on the other side of the Plaza. The Committee stood at the corner of Bolivar and Victoria, and there thanked separately each group of the processionists as they arrived, and the cortege was gradually broken up.

The English Literary Society followed the Portuguese clubs; the attendance of Britishers was, however, very small. Mr L. Jordan, the talented President, accompanied by a few friends, was, in fact, the only British demonstration; the matter certainly calls for comment.

Among the many societies which marched through the streets of B. Aires, those belonging to the German element have called forth most attention. As the members of the Turn Club advanced down Victoria the ladies cheered. In front marched three Potsdamer Guards—Mr O. Dieckmann, the flag-bearer and his two adjutants, Mr Kirchhof and Mr Frangenheim—all three over 6 feet high they descend from ancestors who stood in old William's favorite corps.

One hundred German boys, all dressed in neat uniforms, followed; these are sons of the members, who under Mr Fritzsch learn gymnastics. They carried 5 flags of the German Empire, and as they passed, the little school-girls crowned the banners tastefully, showing the innate sympathy between Porteños and Germans. The little fellows shouted 'Gut Heil.'

The committee composed of Messrs H. v. Eiken, J. E. Moller G. Bachmann, Baerwindt, O. Wiedemeier, Dortzenbach, Hegenbarth and E. Schroeder, all looked like men who served as Einjährig Freiwillige volunteers in the German army, such was their martial air and step. As they passed the balconies, crowded with young ladies, it rained bouquets each member bore off from the field of Flora six or seven bouquets.

A special silk flag had been made for the occasion, and it was blessed in due form in Mr E. Nolte's house; the fair daughters of our esteemed German Consul, Mr Nordenholz, crowned the beautiful banner from the balcony with a large wreath; in the course of the march the ladies at Mr Sprunk's music hall weighted the banner with two wreaths, one of which was made of laurel.

The flag-bearer of the Germania was Mr Otto, the strongest and stoutest man south of the line—like Bismark he weighs 275 lbs., his two adjutants were Mr Lange and Mr Bolm.

The 'Sociedad Tipografica Bonaerense,' which marched immediately behind the Bolsa, mustered strong, and assumed a rather prepossessing appearance, headed by their worthy President, D. Carlos Mathou, one of the founders of the society, who was decorated with a valuable gold medal, presented to him for essential services rendered to the institution. Their handsome banner of blue satin, emblazoned with gold fringe trimming, with the printing-press in the centre, encircled with the name of the society in golden letters, was gallantly borne by two members of the *Standard* staff, and followed by the 'Nonpareils' and 'Bourgeois' of the Noble Art. As they passed through the leading thoroughfares the ladies smiled and gracefully nodded approval. Many members were absent in consequence of having to attend to business.

At night the city was ablaze. Hundreds of private houses were lighted up, and the fireworks surpassed in splendour anything ever before attempted in South America. On the whole, it may be said that Buenos Ayres never before witnessed such a brilliant and successful national celebration.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

May 16th

I intend in my correspondence to give you now and then instances of the progress of Rosario, as exemplified by commercial and industrial establishments, of which we have many that would do honor to larger towns than ours. I had made up my mind to-day to write about the large foundry of Mr. R. M. Ross, probably one of the most important in South America. The machinery, all of which has been made on the premises, is sufficient to turn out any kind of work, from the most delicate to the most ponderous finished castings and wrought iron work. Mr Ross has already furnished ten sugar establishments in Tucuman and Salta with all their necessary machinery.

Curiously enough, one of our daily papers, strongly addicted to Gen. Roca, gives us a very good idea of the establishment of Mr Ross, as reported by the secretary of the General and an engineer, who visited it in order to ascertain its capacities for founding cannon. The description thus has a two-fold interest: to the industrial and man of science, and to the gentlemen who are preparing to enjoy a little game of (cannon) balls.

The buildings are capable of holding 390 operatives. There are six furnaces with a capacity each of five tons. One hundred and fifty tons of brass or iron can be cast in one week, and two hundred and ten, working day and night.

The turning machines are the most complete that are to be found in the country, and Mr Ross can bore, turn and finish pieces of three feet of diameter and fifteen feet long! He has also turning lathes for cannons of 12, seven and four pounds. The foundry of Mr Ross can turn out two Krupp guns per week at once; and in a very short time will be able to turn out five a week!!! The report ends with the announcement that Mr Ross has offered his magnificent establishment to Gen. Roca to found cannon.

Now I do not know what truth there is about the cannon, and Mr Ross's ability or willingness to make them, but I have very little doubt that he can turn out many things more complicated and more useful than cannon; and there is no exaggeration in the description of his establishment, which is a great credit to Rosario.

An audacious robbery was committed by burglars this week. A couple of men broke into a house, bound the only man in it, who was just about getting into bed, and rifled the place of all its valuables. There were also two women whom they silenced by menaces. I very much fear we have a gang of daring thieves in Rosario. This is the third robbery committed within a couple of weeks.

The Normal School of Agriculture in Mendoza, amongst other experiments, tried that of growing rice. A small quantity was sown three years ago; it gave a good result. The yield of the miniature harvest was sown the second year, and the crop and quality were superior to the first year. We have now the result of the third year's experiments, which are so satisfactory that we may count on a regular production of rice in Mendoza, where the facilities for irrigation are so great that the cereal can be produced abundantly and economically. There will be some difficulty at first in husking the 'paddy,' as is experienced in Tucuman, where the grain is very good, superior to that of India, but in the operation of separating it from the husk, the grain is very much broken, and consequently presents a dirty appearance, and cannot receive the polish that gives the Carolina rice such an attractive appearance. I expect our friend Mr. Ross might conquer that difficulty, which would be better than founding cannon.

In my last letter I mentioned the general anxiety caused by the prolonged drought. The estancieros were in a state of great apprehension; some looking out for new camps, and others trying to sell their cattle. Those who had fenced in their estancias were well repaid for the expense; but as yet there are not many fenced properties in this province. Every thing looked like a prolongation of the 'seca;' but to the delight and surprise of every one, the heavens suddenly were obscured by masses of black clouds all pregnant with the welcome element, and we had the satisfaction to see them delivering their burthens in a steady downpour that lasted for ten or twelve hours. I believe that Father Jupiter was propitiated by the handsome compliment I paid him in one of my letters. It was equivalent to a shower of gold-dust, like that which enveloped the naughty Miss Danae and may be said to be worth a million of dollars to this Department alone. The news this morning is that the rain has been general throughout the camp.

W. P.

MONTEVIDEO.

Happy to see that reason and policy have ultimately won the victory over the bullies that would plunge the Argentines into civil war; and twice happy is the circumstance that it now is stronger than ever, well armed and united against the foreign foe. Sarmiento said right, no doubt, when he wired: "Roca or no Roca, there will be no civil war." Hoorah for the patriotism of Argentines! I say. This is but what I anticipated. Your backdoor strings have been pulled just in time, as usual, by wide-awake politicians, and I stick to my old opinion. The sooner you try and settle the Vigilante question the better for all concerned, especially as there is a new outrage committed by the same cruiser off Colonia, in the case of the Flor de la Colonia, a sailing cutter and passenger boat, overhauled by the said cruiser and fired upon when three miles off our coast. This 'right of search' case may bring useless trouble. Sr. Irigoyen has been received as Argentine Plenipotentiary on a special mission, and I hope he may soon succeed in bringing matters to an amicable settlement; but our Government seems rather frisky on the point and refuses to hear anything about the Pensiero being taken off the Panela rock, but asserts that she was right inside the port. Sr Courtin, our former Port Captain, has resigned and been superseded by Sr Barreto, (our worthy manager of the lottery, during the hundred thousand dollar question). No doubt this resignation may have some connection with the Vigilante affair; at least I think so.

We have been favoured by a general and abundant shower of rain throughout the whole country, and, so far as it goes, the effects are beneficial, but only for those whose fields were under the plough, sown for early wheat, or for wired-in cattle farms whose grass was growing and will now thrive and fatten the stock on them, but as for the rest, the rain is a new evil on their already bad situation, and the new grass will only spring up to be killed by the frost and purge or starve the cattle. The 'epidemia' has already commenced its havoc in the open country, and even in the wired in farms which were over stocked. We shall have an abundance of epidemia hides for export the coming spring, as soon as the bullocks can pull the carts into town, or to the stations.

Sheep are doing very well. Four hundred and fifty gold dollars has been paid for a fine full-blood Durham cow, the papers say, sold at auction; and 250 gold dollars was the cost, put down here, of two 'frizones' or Norman half-blood horses bought by Dr. Stafano for his carriage. Imagine such carriage horses! Twelve thousand dollars gold (our currency) has been paid for a 'suerte de estancia' in La Florida Department, about 20 leagues from town (a suerte is 2,600 square cuadras of 100 yards each) a fine price indeed, but for choice land. Talking of the country districts, I have to state that cattle stealing, murder, and robbery are again getting to be the rule outside (and even in town, with regard to the last). Since Latorre's sway has ceased the old practices are being re-established, and we have as a proof here in town, a gang of thieves come from your city, doing all manner of devilry. We have had a couple of assassinations in the last 24 hours here in the city. The Central Uruguay Railway Company has reduced considerably its traffic tariff and the line is doing a profitable business. This company is bound to go ahead. The Legislature, though, is not favorably inclined towards railways just now, and the Senate Committee on financial affairs has informed unfavorably towards the State buying up the Eastern, or as it is commonly called, the Pando Railway, on the ground that the State has not got the means to pay for it at present. Rather wisely advised I think, though it would be a pity to see the line go down, as it opens a great and new field for enterprize towards the eastern districts of Minas and Maldonado. This line is bound to be the ruin of people and has already cost the life of one of the principal shareholders of the second company formed to carry it out. Mr. Pealer, the original founder of the company, is now, I am told, in the United States applying to the Government for redress against the proceedings of the Uruguayan Judicial authorities, for unduly depriving him of his property and selling it off by auction against the law. Such at least are his grounds of complaint.

Financially, we have the paper money question in hand. Dr. Velasco has had various conferences with the Government, on behalf of the holders of paper money, and expects to succeed in getting them to accept his views—but I have my very serious doubts about it, especially as the Custom House proceeds are getting shorter and shorter, as I said in my former correspondence. By the bye, the *Standard* said that last month's proceeds were $440,000! I beg to state that it was only $274,223, which turns out exactly as I said before. This I give you on good authority, and I subjoin a statement at foot of the proceeds of the rent of the Montevidean Custom House for the last eight years, in the month of April, by which you will perceive that our rent is falling off fast, and I have no doubt that the raising of the tariff will be the consequence very shortly. For the first fortnight in this month, say up to the 15th inst., only $107,000 have been produced, and though liquidations pending may increase these ciphers towards the end of the month, proportionately, yet I am afraid that my former surmise will be fulfilled amply, to the effect that May will give still less than April. The actual tariff is now being revised, and I see that many imports are getting raised in valuation, especially in regard to wines and groceries in general. The 'patente,' or license tax, will probably be re-established to its former quota, the 50 per cent reduced before by Latorre to be raised again, as a fund for colonisation, except the 8 per cent to go to sinking fund for the extinction of copper coin. A bill has been read to this effect in the Legislature. There is a sort of hue and cry raised by the public against the banks here as being insignificant institutions to help the country on. I have not gone into the merits of the question, and it requires mature consideration before taking a position against the banks. Banking is and has been of late a very difficult business to deal with, in the actual, economical and financial state of the country, and the existing banks may not be blamed for being very cautious. Talking of banks puts me in mind that the shareholders of the Oriental Bank have met to resist the pretensions of the liquidators for the call of the 50 per cent. Reserve Fund, and have appointed a clever lawyer, Sr. Ramirez, to resist the claim on the ground that said last fund of 50 per cent. constitutes, by the statutes of the banks, a reserve fund only required when the committee of management may see fit to do so, in view and with the certainty of remarkable advantages to the company, towards the increase of the capital, in which case the shareholders shall meet and decide. Certainly paying 50 per cent. more on their victimised shares is not to the 'advantage of the company' whatever it may be for the benefit of the creditors, so I presume the latter may 'whistle for it.'

Ralph.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

May 19th, 1880.

Gold opened at 30.65, rose to 70, and closed at 30.65, the sales of the day only amounted to 469,935 pats. Cedulas improved and closed firm at 87 on the purchase of a lot to pay off a mortgage. For the end of July they were sold at 86. Treasury Notes firm at 78½ and Nat. Bank Shares at 57½.

The Bolsa was not very thronged to-day and the business transacted unimportant. The great fete of to-morrow overshadows everything. The Plaza Victoria was even more crowded than the Bolsa, and as for the general get up of the city and the street adornments, we have never before seen anything to rival it. Mr Leslie, the gas fitter and plumber, put up yesterday sixty arches in Calle Rivadavia. The San Martin Centenary was quite a small affair compared with the present demonstration, and if the day prove fine, there will be a greater turn out of foreigners in the procession than even at the Peace Manifestation last week.

There was nothing particularly fresh in politics to-day; there is of course still a push by a certain clique, but the belief in the market is that all the difficulty is over, and the new combination most generally spoken of, and which meets with the most general acceptation, is—

Bartholomew Mitre, President
V. de la Plaza, Vice-President
Gen. Roca, Minister of War
Dr D Rocha, Minister of Interior.

Mr Arturo Pietranera, of the well known firm of Pietranera & Son, of Genoa, was welcomed on 'Change; also Mr Bankier, the eminent exchange broker, who has arrived up from Montevideo with his laurels of the boat race.

Exchange ruled more active to-day, takers at ⅛ freely offering, but the bills passed were done at 49⅜ and 49½. Montevidean exchange in demand at ⅛, and foreign gold also at ⅛ prem um.

Discounts rule at 8 for paper and 6½ for gold. The Provincial Bank discounted its customary 3½ millions, and the credits with the Interior are reopened.

Circulars were received to-day announcing that Mr Thos. Forrester Agar, of Glasgow, and Mr Francis J Meeks, of this city, were admitted as partners of the leading English firm of M Forrester & Co. of B. Aires.

We have received letters from London stating that the petition to President Avellaneda by the holders of the Hard Dollar Loan is receiving numerous signatures, and the London bondholders have named Mr Matthew Forrester, of this city, to present same. The right man in the right place.

May 21st, 1880.

The Bolsa opened this morning under pressure for the month's liquidation. So many feast- and holidays intervene that very few business days now remain, and the liquidation is known to be extremely heavy, some parties having heavily oversold. Politics seem to have less influence on the market, as the splendid demonstration of yesterday, coupled with an equally imposing affair next week, to receive the ashes of San Martin, will, it is thought, restore harmony, and remove much of the political bitterness that existed. Gen. Roca, it is said, comes to Rosario to-morrow, and letters received from the most reliable parties in Rio Grande state that Colonel Larcorp has sailed from there for Rio, en route for Europe.

Yesterday's jubilation produced its natural reflex on the gold market which ruled apathetic during official hours. The transactions were few and for small amounts. For cash the truly miserable sum of 29,000 pats gold was noted at the uniform price of 30.70, whilst for the end of the month 46,000 pats changed hands at 5cents advance. The settlements for to morrow, viz, 63,000 pats at 30.70 and 30.75 gave some explanation of the present stiffness in prices.

Sterling exchange has fallen somewhat, not so much from the lack of takers as from the paucity of drawers. It is quoted at 49¼ to 49⅜d.

Exchange on Montevideo is also weaker in sympathy with an improvement in the rate there.

In conformity with this tendency special gold has also suffered, and small lots of sovs. were offering to-day at ½ o/o premium.

At afterhours there was a great hub-bub caused by one of our most fashionable brokers, stating that some one had stolen his watch, chain, &c., worth they say 20,000 francs. As we surmised, however, the whole affair was but an ill-timed practical joke, and the watch was found before we left the Bolsa.

Messrs W Samson & Co. chartered to-day the Norwegian barque P C Petersen to load hay at Rosario for Rio at 22 pats per bale.

Dr McLoughlin, of the s.s. Cordillera, was welcomed on 'Change. Captain Groves, the commander, has taken a run out to Campana Mr Brown's estancia. The Cordillera was out of quarantine yesterday; she sails on Sunday.

DEATH.

At Liverpool, on the 12th of April, 1880 Harry Simpson, late of this city, aged 46.

On 21st May, at San Jose de Flores, Harry, infant son of Henry and Mary Walkden Darbyshire, aged 13 months.

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THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Due to many causes, the opening of Congress this year possessed more importance than usual The intense political excitement which hinged on the admission of the new Deputies, the Presidential Question which must be decided this session, and the closing scene of the Avellaneda Administration in inaugurating its last Congress, all lent new interest, new excitement, and new colors to a scene that even in the most ordinary times commands public attention. There was nothing very extraordinary, therefore, in the House being crowded to its very utmost, in the Plaza being black with people, and in the streets being lined with military. President Avellaneda, when he entered the House, wore the Presidential Sash, and looked in nothing changed since the day when he first took office. During the reading of his address the most breathless silence prevailed, and at its conclusion the President rose, declared the Congress inaugurated, and retired with his Ministers to the Government House.

The environs of Congress were crowded at an early hour. Three regiments of the Line were on parade, in clean uniforms and looking well. Colonel Garcia and Commander Bosch mounted two splendid steeds. The Message of the President was torn from the hands of the repartidores. As H.E. left the Congress Hall he was surrounded by his Ministers and several military men. The Cadets of Palermo led the way off, followed by the 11th of the Line. All looked most satisfied, that Congress has been installed at last.

The following is the address:—

Messrs. Senators and Deputies.

For the last time I come to give you an account of the state of the nation. It is quite obvious that there is to-day in this country greater industry, greater wealth, more liberty, more work and greater intelligence than at any previous epoch in our history; and I affirm this without attributing it to any man or any party of men, but to the collective action of the whole people, with whom rests the responsibility of preserving such great blessings, maintaining peace, and the free working of our institutions.

Home Department.

The 11th of April was the day fixed for the election of electors, which took place without the least disorder, of which act Congress is the sole judge, and its judgment must not be anticipated; but with pleasure I state that no one has imputed to the National Executive the slightest interference, nor has a single soldier or agent of the Government been seen at these elections. Intervention existed at the time in two provinces; in Jujuy it was withdrawn before the 11th of April, but in Rioja intervention had to be maintained by a 'teniente,' who had 20 soldiers whom he kept shut up in their 'cuartel.' At the close of the last session Jujuy was in revolution, and intervention was decreed. One of the judges of the Supreme Court was named interventer, which freed the nomination from all party feeling. Jujuy is now in peace and has a new Government formed by the vote of its people. As regards Rioja, the National Executive merely maintains public order, leaving the courts to decide the accusations and political charges which have given rise to the intervention.

No doubt, we have not yet arrived at the culminating point of prosperity and good Government-but we must not exaggerate, therefore, our present difficulties. The country at present is undergoing an ordeal of trial, but before this we have passed through times of strife and desolation. The loans contracted to maintain the honour of our flag in Paraguay were partly applied to that purpose and partly to suppress rebellion. The two Entre Rios wars cost 13 millions. We must not, therefore, forget that after the suppression of the September revolution the Republic has been permanently in peace, and during five years no funds have been voted against civil commotion: the revolution of San Juan had no importance, and the Lopez Jordan invasion only lasted ten days.

The task of making a nation prosperous and free, where the people create their own Government, is more than the work of a century—I mean to say that we have not retrograded, but that every year is a new progress.

As regards freedom, you may now see all the Provinces free, emancipated from the former barbarous and traditional slavery. Santiago del Estero was the last to break its chains, under the peaceable action of the National justice. In political life there are always wrongs to redress, rights to vindicate and improvements to be made. On the other hand, we see everywhere the Press free, the right of meeting and opposition, which freely and bitterly discuss the conduct of Government.

There is now a national opinion: all provinces mutually help each other. The telegraph wires, the railways and the press have united the country. A local question in Rioja or Catamarca is discussed all over the Republic.

It is not my purpose to write the panegyric of the period of my Government, but in the face of the systematic calumny of detractors, I deem it a duty to raise the minds of my countrymen to the true sentiment of their own power. In a young nation like ours there are fresh and old evils, but their remedies are embodied in pacific measures, within the limits of order, liberty and law.

Revolutionary preaching must be condemned, more especially in this assembly, where the words of free debate of the people have banished violence, and the representatives of the nation meet with their constitutional and irrevocable faculties.

To admit even the hypothesis that a judge may rise over the judge of the Constitution is a signal for a dictatorship or a civil war.

The progress and industries of the Republic have been evidenced in the Paris and Philadelphia Exhibitions, whilst the impending Continental one here will make them more apparent. During my Goverment ten rural and agricultural exhibitions have been held, and this number shows the great interest of the people in these shows.

I wish merely to refer to the new industries which are completely modifying the economic situation of the country.

The prosperity of the colonies has practically solved the immigration problem. The soil, tilled by the colonists, has yielded abundant cereals for export; and the presence of these products in the European markets has been favorably appreciated. The pastoral industry of the country is spreading over the 15,000 square leagues of territory wrested from the Indians; the development of this industry is inestimable. The sugar industry in the North is already supplying seven provinces, and the yield promises ten-fold. The Chaco is being rapidly peopled.

There is not a hamlet without a school, whether in Patagonia or in the Chaco. Immigration is increasing daily. Our credit in Europe is firmly established. The revenue rises and the expenses decrease. We improve our armaments and we strengthen our squadron. The Government in Patagonia has been established, and our jurisdiction stretches all over the territory. The telegraph wires are doubled. Four new rivers—the Negro, the Neuquen, the Limay, the Colorado—have been opened to navigation; and the steel rails are stretching to the frontiers of the Republic. These few items show the progress of the Argentine Republic, which Providence protects on its path, and your laws preserve from anarchy and despotism.

Foreign Affairs.

Congress threw out the conventions with Chile, but ratified the conciliatory spirit that led to their celebration. New negotiations were opened, and the proposal of the Argentine Plenipotentiary was personally transmitted by the Minister of Chile to his government. Our line of policy will remain unaltered.

The Sub-delegates of Santa Cruz Puerto Deseado and Rio Gallegos have been established.

All our relations are cordial. On 14th Feb. last a convention was made with Brazil to facilitate extradition. This convention shall be submitted to the Honorable Congress.

The result of the Congress of Jurists at Lima shall be also submitted to the Honorable House. The importance of the Congress at Lima is apparent to all, and its results will tend greatly to unite all South American nations more intimately.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is negotiating a commercial treaty with Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, to alleviate and foster the trade in our rivers.

I will in due time present to you a plan organising the Diplomatic Corps of the Republic. It is my greatest aspiration to descend from the chair, leaving our foreign service complete.

I am sorry to say that the West Coast War continues. The wish of the Argentine people is that the struggle cease, and the Government is ready to co-operate.

Commerce.

The following figures show the state of our trade:—

Imports.....	$f.44,867,000
Exports.....	47,765,000

The balance is in our favour, and these figures point to a most favorable economical situation, as we export more than we import. The national wealth is increasing. When compared with 1878, the exports show an increase of $f.11,452,000, and imports $f.2,500,000. On the other hand, since then the balance of trade has improved $f.8,891,000. The figures speak for themselves. It is a pleasant duty to point out the many new resources acquired from fresh national industries, which are comprised in the following table of exports:—

Kilos.	1878.	1879.
Flour.....	2,990,000	15,200,000
Forage.....	2,350,000	4,660,000
Mani.....	3,000	885,000
Maize.....	17,000,000	29,500,000
Potatoes....	150,000	375,000
Beans.....	170,000	1,000,000
Hay.....	5,330,000	8,490,000
Wheat.....	2,550,000	25 700,000

In 1879 the export of wools shows an increase of 10,250,000 kilos over 1878. The increase this year will be still greater. The European Press has made most favorable comments on the figures of our trade with France. The latter country has abolished duties on prime staples, an event which will greatly foster and develop our trade with that country. I must also mention the many measures we have adopted to attract the Bolivian trade to our Republic; this object has been energetically pursued by my Government of late. The home trade has been constantly attended to, and Custom Houses have been established in Formosa, in the Gran Chaco, in the Laguna de los Padres, in the Reconquista Colony, in the Chubut, in Patagonia, and in the Quiaca. These few items show how population and commerce are spreading over the country and seeking new duties in every direction.

The Revenue Office, established last year, has met a great want, and is giving brilliant results. I will end this short chapter by informing you of a most important fact. The large Mint building will be completed in a few days, and the machinery is arriving from Europe. When the Hon. Senators and Deputies return to their homes they will see the new national coins circulating all over the Republic.

Finance.

The National Revenue has risen in 1879 to the large sum of $f.21,000,000. Since the establishment of the Government there has never been such a prosperous year. The principal resources of the National revenue are the Custom House dues. The duties have given as follows:—

Imports.....	$f.12,844,000
Exports.....	2,887,000

The budget of expenses for 1879 amounted to $f.24,400,000, but only $f.22,000,000 have been spent, including extraordinary expenses, such as the Rio Negro law and other special laws the Hon. Congress is aware of. Thus our expenses have considerably decreased; in 1874 they rose to $f.30,000,000, and in 1873 to $f.31,000,000. Our credit has steadily risen with our revenue, both at home and abroad, and National Bonds have attained their highest quotations on the Buenos Ayres and London Exchanges. Thus the programme, submitted to you, I have carried out, namely, to maintain the credit of the nation throughout all difficulties of the crisis, and draw the emigrant to our distant shore, as the grand vanquishing agent of all transitory obstacles in a financial situation.

The Treasury Bills, which circulated two years ago at 60 per cent, are now at 81 per cent. Our Foreign Debt has been reduced, after the payment of the March coupons, to $f.34,500,000. Thus 18 months of our normal revenue would cover the amount. Our credit is not only firm, but it is extending all over Europe, and our Bonds are now quoted on the Paris Exchange. We are in communication with the French capital by constant credit operations. If peace is maintained, if we successfully emerge from this year of trial, the capital which is offered us, and is only detained by the shadows of the moment, will flow into the country from all sides,

Public Works.

I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the works extending the Northern and Western Railways of the Republic have been solemnly inaugurated, and that they are being carried out with the greatest activity. The surveys and plans of both lines have been carefully drawn up, and the rails for 20 leagues distance on each of the lines have been already contracted. The nation may announce the termination of these lines as facts, relying on its resources and credit.

The Company of the Eastern Argentine Railway have ordered in Europe all the materials necessary for the extension of the railroad from Monte Caseros to the north of Ceibo on the River Uruguay, and berore the end of your sessions, the contract signed by the Executive will have been carried out, according to the law of Congress. In view of the rise in the revenue I thought the moment opportune to finish all the pending public works and inaugurate others sanctioned by various laws.

There are now contracted or in construction—the embankment in Santa Fe, the opening of the road between Mercedes and San Rafael, the extension of the bridge over the Rio Salí in Tucuman—the construction of another over the Rio Tercero in Cordoba—over the Desaguadero in Mendoza, and over the Riacho in Corrientes On the 20th inst. the junction works between the Central and Northern Railways will be completed, and I have fixed that day for their inauguration and opening to the public.

An expedition at Government cost starts in these moments to open a road through the Chaco between Salta and Corrientes—a want much felt by the increasing population of the Chaco, and the necessity of the enterprise may involve a great revolution in the economy of the country.

Bids are being made for the construction of a wharf at Rosario and its junction with the Central Argentine Railway. The Committee of the Buenos Ayres Riachuelo Works is receiving funds to the amount of 100,000 fts., by a decree of the Cabinet.

The Primer Entre Riano Railway has been re-constructed and will be again opened to the public. The law, organizing a service for repairing roads, is in force. The Buenos Ayres mole has been, so to say, completely rebuilt.

Immigration and Colonization.

In 1879 50,205 immigrants landed on our shores from 245 steamers—an excess of 14,329 persons over last year, and of 21,000 over 1877. In the current year we may confidently expect 60,000 immigrants. The ascendant movement of immigration entirely depends on peace.

It is not only the number of immigrants which must attract our notice, as its problem is composed of two essential parts. It is not enough to draw to us the immigrant, we must also radicate him in the country and give him land and work, as the powerful agent of our subsistence and our prosperity. The problem of immigration was not solved when the immigrants landed in shoals and, parasite-like, lingered in our cities, a danger even to the public health.

We must say that the second part of the problem is being successfully solved—by the law of 1876, which affords protection to the immigrant until he is definitely settled—by the unceasing efforts of the Immigration Commissariat, which has diffused this great element all over the Republic, and by the increasing proportion over former arrivals. Last year sometimes from 6,000 to 7,000 immigrants arrivsd at a time, and their transit through the streets of the city was scarcely noticed.

From 1874 to 1880 268,504 immigrants settled in the Republic. During that period the nation has spent 1,935,000 fts. in expenses of propaganda in Europe, in the settlement of immigrants, in the establishment of colonies, and in advances and help given the colonists, which they must return, according to the terms of the law. Thus the expenses have been small and the results grand, as 268,000 immigrants, according to calculations, give the state a yearly revenue of 1,000,000 fts, not including the immense increase in the national wealth. There is no other expense so prodigiously remunerative—and, as I have said on a former occasion—those countries may be deemed happy, which are destined to receive immigration and can foster it with their teeming resources.

The Santa Fe colonies in the last four years have doubled their population, and, according to the late census, number 40,000 souls.

The colonies of Entre Rios comprise 10,000 souls; of these the Libertad, directly founded by the nation, is the most distinguished; last year it was emancipated from Government help.

The rising colonies of the Chaco are progressing rapidly, and one of them counts already 2000 souls. The Santa Cruz Colony has been lately created in Patagonia, on the river of the name, and the Minister of the Interior is sending in these moments 10,000 sheep to be distributed among the first settlers.

Since immigration is flowing to us spontaneously it should be our special study to distribute it advantageously. Here we have the Chaco where the timber and the hatchet afford a valuable industry. There lies the Rio Negro region which has yielded its mysteries and dangers, and its rivers are now troubled with the steam and the motion of five vessels, specially constructed for the navigation, whilst their prolific banks await the industry and the labour of one hundred thousand immigrants.

The Santa Fe colonists, elated with their success, gave a grand feast at which I attended. They inaugurated the export of their cereals to Europe. These colonists came from Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and after many years' absence the wheat of their harvests at last found its way to their birth places, alleviating the hunger of their friends, countrymen and relatives. Thus on distant shores the immigrant loosens no tie; tradition and work are congenial over the globe, and the immigrant is a help to the country that sends him, and a boon to the shores that welcome him.

Post and Telegraphs.

In one of my previous Messages I had the honour of announcing to you that we had joined the Berne Postal League, and, subsequently, that of Paris. The results are already visible. In 1874 we exchanged with abroad 760,000 letters and 365,000 papers. Under the League the number last year was 1,494,000 letters and 757,000 papers. The Argentine Post Office is in connection with all countries, even Japan, and letters go from the Rio Negro or Humaita all over the world, as they did formerly from this to Rio. Registered letters, which are so convenient for mercantile documents, are also sent by us to all countries, and we despatched last year 30,000 of them, or five times the number of 1874. Thus our international correspondence shows an increase of 95 per cent in five years, representing, naturally, a proportionate augmentation in our social, intellectual and commercial relations with Europe.

The Postal revenue in 1879 was 363,000 pats, expenses 393,000, showing that the former met 92 per cent of the latter: in 1875 the receipts were only 47 per cent of the cost, The cost last year would have been less but for our joining the League, which obliged us to open 18 new post offices.

Our telegraph lines are about to be much extended. The Military Telegraph has been opened to the public. The farthest station last year was Guamini, and then Bahia Blanca: a new line from this place to Patagones (45 leagues) has been contracted for. The Government is itself building the line from Patagones to Choel-e-Choel (80 leagues) and the materials have arrived from Europe.

War.

Since the Rio Negro was occupied the security of the conquered territory is complete, and thousands of cattle have been driven out to escape the epidemic and drought in the Southern camps. There are still a few Indians between the Neuquen and the Limay, but Commander Ortega has recently advanced against them, and has scoured the territory between the two rivers Neuquen and Agrio and the Cordillera, capturing their flocks and many prisoners, amongst these Purran, the most terrible of the Caciques.

Another expedition, fully equipped, is being got ready, and Colonel Villegas will soon announce from the Limay that the tribes are dispersed and that the inner frontiers have disappeared, and that the Indian is finally subdued both on the Pampa and in Patagonia.

Colonel Obligado is also leading an expedition against the Chaco Indians, to give complete security to the new settlers there. The Minister of War has ordered the friendly Indians on the frontier to get furlough, as they were a heavy charge on the Treasury.

The new armament ordered in Europe is all of the newest pattern. Our Artillery Depot is gradually being provided with all the machinery required to meet the exigencies of modern warfare, and its intelligent Director has found the means of converting all our old cannon into new ones, equal or superior to the Krupp guns of our field batteries. Machinery for a gunpowder factory is now being purchased in Europe.

With the sum of 1,600,000 pats which you voted in October 1868, for extending the frontiers to the Rio Negro, most important results have been achieved with little sacrifice. Up to 31st March only 1,214,000 of this sum was spent, including all preparations, the purchase of horses, transport, equipment, founding new towns, camps and hospitals, explorations, purchase of ships &c., from the first expedition to the Pampa to preparations for the last south of the Neuquen, which will comprise the vast zone from the Neuquen to the Andes.

Seeing that what is called the Rio Negro Loan produced 715,867 pats up to 31st December last, the general revenue has only contributed 500,000 pats for the operations referred to. Considering the magnitude of the enterprise, these figures show how economically the Executive has carried it to a happy conclusion.

Navy.

It is known that we are building war-ships in Europe. The Villarino is finished and has left Havre with General San Martin's remains. We also bought last year the flotilla for the Rio Negro—three tugs and two launches, besides the little steamer Triunfo for the first exploration of the Rio Negro and Neuquen. The Brown and Rosetti, two old ships, have been repaired and made fit for service. Three cutters have been sent to the Patagonian coast.

Ships are nothing without scientific and experienced sailors, so it has been arranged that the cadets of the Naval School, once their studies are completed, must serve for two years in some foreign navy: At present there are 14 cadets in the navies of France, Spain, Italy and England. Several commanders and officers are also on voyages of observation, and others are superintending the building of our ships in Europe,

I will not descend to prolix details, as the Minister's Memoria will give all particulars—the explorations in Patagonia, creation of a Health Department, organization of the machinery, Artillery and Pilot corps, and the foundation of a school in the Lujan river, as the basis of an Arsenal, an establishment which has become indispensable.

Public Instruction.

There are 7,112 pupils in the National Schools. All the provinces receive subventions, and the National Government contributes in every way to educate the people. Sixteen new schools were opened last year in the newly populated territories, but the Minister's chief labour has of late been purely organic. Boarders having been abolished in the colleges, they can receive double the number of pupils, and these are of all social classes, none having any privilege. The Law on free examinations has been revised and the plan of studies in the colleges reformed. The University of Cordoba is working under new statutes, provisionally, till Congress approves of them. The regimen of the normal schools has also been modified. All experience shows that the effort to educate fails without competent masters. The two normal schools in Parana and Tucuman were a great step in advance, and they lately turned out 40 teachers. But this was not enough, and within the past two years, ten more normal schools of a lower class, but suitable for their purposes, have been established.

The Astronomical Observatory has commenced the series of publications which attract so much notice in Europe and North America. Dr, Burmeister has added 2 volumes to his great work on the physical aspect of the Republic.

It requires time to make the benefits of education apparent, but it may fairly be said that the system of instruction supported by the Nation has transformed the intellectual aspect of the Republic. To prove this—two-thirds of the Deputies to Congress have been educated in the National Colleges.

Messrs. Senators and Deputies.

I have given you a brief but exact sketch of the Nation's position, systematically using figures when they represent facts, to avoid explanations or comments: but there are consequences and approaching developments to which I must refer. Countries like ours which export raw materials ever in increasing demand, have no limit to their trade except their producing capacity. Well, figures can hardly express how much we shall have increased this capacity when our pastoral industry will have spread over the new territories thrown open to it, even if the capital employed be but equal to what the Indians formerly destroyed every year.

When the Desert is finally conquered we can reduce our army from 9,000 to 5,000 men, and this saving will in ten years enable us to replace the high-roads with railways. The rations to the Indians have been suppressed, and if you devote what is thus saved to Immigration, the Commissioner General promises to have 100,000 souls in the Chaco within five years. Thus progress is our normal state, as inevitable as that the seed springs into life; abnormal, irregular, or violent acts can alone stop it. This progress, is the work of the present generation and of three successive National Administrations which have consolidated the unity of the country and fostered its progress by constant efforts: and if they have committed errors, at least they have never been guilty of the crime of exciting antagonism amongst its states and if they have been weak, they have not been so irreparably so as to despair and abandon the ship to the waves. The North Central Railway, the formation of a navy, the conquest of the Pampa and the salvation of our credit are noble acts carried out in the most trying times.

I only allude to what we have done to enable the people to judge us. It is easy to bring about the disruption of nations by promoting discord—this America of ours has seen many wars (mostly civil) which sprang from paltry causes. Look at the sad spectale of Lopez Jordan inducing thousands of men to go to battle for a cause which, even if triumphant, would never have prospered

All this is easy. What is difficult is to constitute a nation, found a free and stable Government. But this patriotism must attempt, and after Rivadavia, no man who does not aspire to this can be called an Argentine statesman.

Senators and Deputies.

I shall soon lay down the power entrusted to me by the votes of the people. How I used it cannot be fairly judged unless it be borne in mind that the Administration began in the midst of an armed conflagration, and nevertheless, for five years we have spent nothing in civil war. Our foreign relations have likewise been freed from danger, a good understanding with Banda Oriental restored, and war with Chile avoided without abating our evident claims to Patagonian.

Neither should I forget the unexampled Crisis during the first three years of this Administration; yet in spite of it, the railways and other public works were completed, not with the loans, which had been all spent, but by cutting down expenses and meeting all difficulties with invincible decision.

I await calmly, without presumption, but with a firm conviction, the favourable verdict of even contemporary opinion, when political passion shall have subsided.

Senators and Deputies.

You now resume your duties and you should devote all your efforts to maintaining peace, so that the transmission of the ruling power can be carried out as a normal act of our political life. The Constitution is the true basis of your laws, but you must seek the inspiration of Patriotism when interpreting them.

I had set forth in this paper a solemn repudiation of the subversive doctrines recently preached, but I now eliminate any mention or them in deference to sentiments expressed by so many thousands of citizens, who could not have remained silent without culpable connivance. As for these subversive doctrines, so far as they affect the rights of the nation, they shall never be carried out so long as the nation has a Government.

Congress is the only Judge of the National elections, in all the Provinces, which are in this case merely electoral districts of a State. The Governors of the Provinces are not Judges, and if one, two, or the whole of them were allowed to accept or reject the result of the elections at their good pleasure, the public liberties would disappear.

You have in your hands the means of preserving peace. Only the soldier and the National Guard when mobilized have a legal and public right to carry arms, and these arms are hung up in these halls, by virtue of your Constitutional faculties, which are explicit. They can not be taken down without your permission. Command! and the Congress of the Nation will be obeyed and all danger removed.

We are about to celebrate the Centenary of Rivadavia (the immortal President whose shade like, that of Washington, continues to direct the destinies of the country) and to receive the ashes of the Great Captain whose sword freed three nations.

I rise to my feet to humbly thank Divine Providence for placing before our eyes this double spectacle: and, under the auspices of our two greatest glories, which are the foremost glories of all history—that of giving nations freedom to enjoy Liberty, and that of organizing them for good deeds—I proclaim your session opened.

N. AVELLANEDA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Whatever may be the importance attached to the President's Message in this country, and the different judgments passed on it by contending politicians, in Europe it will be read with all the attention which so remarkable a state paper merits, and accepted as a complete sketch of the state of the Argentine Republic.

To grasp the situation of a country so vast in geographical extent, yet so small in population—of a nation so blessed by Divine Providence, yet so afflicted by politicians—of a country so endowed by all the gifts of a refined European civilization, and yet in parts so primeval in its customs, manners, and avocations—of a people so frank, generous and hospitable, yet so divided, misguided, and contentious—to hold up the mirror of the nation's progress in a moment when its very existence is threatened by the satanic intrigues of party spirit—to pencil, line upon line, the march of our industries and the growth of our trade—to sketch upon official canvas the ocean waves of an immigration that has thrown 50,000 Europeans within the last twelvemonth on our shores—to trace the immigrant from the mole head to his homestead in the pathless forests of the Chaco, giving facts and figures about flour and bran, mani and maize, potatoes and porotos, wheat and hay, which serve as a fresh invitation to the Latin farmers to settle amongst us—to delve into the Custom House and Post Office for fresh evidences of our prosperity, and to bring up from the wigwams of the Rio Negro aborigines fresh facts of our pastures new:—this was the task which the President attempted in his Message and which he has so ably and so thoroughly accomplished.

Accustomed as we are to the periodical publication of these Messages, it requires some very salient points to make a state paper of the kind in the least acceptable to the general public; but the Message before us is a masterpiece of ability, illumined by facts which required some industry on the part of His Excellency to cull. Many of these facts were only known to the Chiefs of the different Departments; and though landmarks of the nation's progress are totally overlooked by the people, owing to the intense excitement of the electoral strife, there is scarcely a figure which President Avellaneda gives us that does not afford fit subject for a leading article.

The balance of trade, which we may say for generations ruled against us, is at last in our favour: the scales are turned, not by the sword of Roca or the baton of Governor Tejedor, but by the peaceful ploughshare of the colonist. Our exports show a surplus of 3,000,000 of pats. over our imports, and this, let it be remembered, in a country where if we except bread and beef, every staple article of consumption is imported. Our exports surpass our imports in a land where the humblest classes of society eat, drink, dress and live better than in any other part of the known world. If our washerwomen wear Parisian boots, our servants dress in silks and satins, and our mechanics are clothed in the best of broadcloth, the matchless fertility, abundance and prosperity of the country pays for all; and we want an Adam Smith, to do justice to our theme, and sketch the mear influence which high prices and plenty must have upon the people. Whatever checks this country experiences, whatever drawbacks cloud our progress, whatever political difficulties envelop us, they all spring from a superabundant prosperity The rapid rise of the poorer classes in this country is something truly wonderful, A single generation is sufficient to span the gap between a penniless immigrant and a millionaire; and it is this rapid development of wealth and industry, of extravagance, fine living and civilization, that stamps upon the country an impress 'sui generis' which European political economists can with difficulty understand.

As a sketch of the progress of the River Plate, the President's Message will be read in Europe with the greatest satisfaction. Merchants and others resident abroad who know nothing of our political chills and fevers will rise from the perusal of this paper more convinced than ever of the growth, and greatness, and grandeur of the Plate: and we ourselves here, who have cast life's anchor on this fertile soil, will catch from this Message increased faith, increased confidence, and increased affection. The present is not an opportune moment to intrude remarks upon the shattered political parties that belie the President's Message. A theme so pleasing as that expounded by President Avellaneda should be freed from every alloy and every clog. To the winds with politics and parties—with Roquistas and Tejedoristas—the Message, and nothing but the Message. With clasped hands we lay it down, exclaiming—Another six years' peace and what will this country be?

THE RUBICON.

Every one who believes in the peaceable arrangement of the political questions that overcome the country must necessarily stop reading the papers, since if any attention is to be paid to what most of our colleagues publish, then it is war to the knife with both parties, and the arrangements yesterday will prove but a solemn farce.

Things had arrived indeed at a tremendous pass when, according to our colleagues, all the Deputies of Congress carry revolvers, and the gallery for the public were filled, bench upon bench, with platoons of civilian soldiers, armed to the teeth, and prepared at any moment to carry intimidation into an attack—a matter which so much claimed the attention of the thinking men of both parties that postponement followed postponement, until it looked extremely likely that we should have no Congress at all.

Never at any period in the history of Buenos Ayres do we remember party feeling to have reached such a point as at present; and it really goes to show the great elasticity of the Buenos Ayrean, that with the cuarteles filled with Tiro Nacionales, the young men brigaded into Rifle Corps, the streets and parishes in the hands of these civilian soldiers, every house with a Remington, and every Remington with its Tejedorista; the newspapers publishing the most inflammable articles; open sedition preached in broad daylight, and even promulgated; one party armed to the very teeth, the other party without any arms at all; in such a terrible vortex of political excitement there must be something very sacred, some controlling element very supreme, that rescued this city from a reign of terror, which in any other country would be inevitable.

Let it be no longer thrown in our teeth that the people of Buenos Ayres are revolutionists; on the face of the whole habitable globe there is not a more peaceable or orderly people to be found. There is nothing inflammable in the country, in its people, or in its institutions; if there were, long since the conflagration would have taken place, and only the ashes of a once flourishing country be left to attest the crimes and the villainy of the traitors who caused the ruin.

There is, indeed, some sacred instinct that saves a people from their own excesses in moments so terrible as the present. That sacred instinct appeals to all our better feelings, and, secure in the hearts of all good citizens, whether native or foreign, smiles at the piled Remingtons and derides their balls.

That sacred instinct surpasses definition; we may qualify it in the Argentine as the essence of political faith in the future of his country; in the foreigner as the intense affection for the land of his adoption, the home of his wife and children, the centre of his business and the means of his livelihood. Not 40,000 Rocas or Tejedors will satisfy the vengeance of an outraged people if this fair country is plunged into civil war through the crimes and passions and errors of her politicians; and it is the tremendous consequences that must follow the discharge of the first Remington at the flagstaff of the nation that shocks the minds of even the most 'exaltados,' and hurries our leading representative men from street to street and from house to house, steadfastly trying, by conference and arrangement, to quench the torch which sedition has lighted.

Everyone says on the Bolsa, re-echoes it at the club, and repeats it at the Government House, there will be no war; and peace must and will be arranged. The conviction is certainly a noble and praiseworthy one, but the means adopted to avoid this war and bring about the peace are so novel and so extraordinary, that we all appear to be the victims of a political lunacy that mocks all reason and judgment and makes us play the fool on even the most solemn occasions.

That the zeal and faith of the native and the affection of the foreigner for the Argentine Republic is the secret controlling power that up the present has saved Buenos Ayres, will probably be admitted by the thinking few, but how much further that power can restrain the armed forces of this city remains to be seen. Sufficient time has now elapsed for peace terms to have been arrauged; sufficient conferences have been held to exchange the views and the terms of both parties; sufficent inflammable articles have been published to excite the public mind: and the representatives of the people must assuredly now see, after yesterday's arrangement, that the Tejedoristas and Roquistas had at last reached the Rubicon. Happily neither plunged in.

MAILS FROM BRAZIL.

During the last seven days the Senate has met thrice and discussed, among a few matters of trivial importance, the Amazon steam navigation contract, in regard to which the Government will consent to only five years term (two of which are expired) and a subsidy of only 360:000$, instead of 480:000$, per annum, on condition of removal of the domicile to Brazil.

The Deputies met once more on the 29th, when the Cabinet electoral bill was presented. It does not differ essentially from the draft previously published, proposing to establish direct election by an ordinary law, requiring proof of the 200$ qualificatory income of voters, removing religious disabilities and restoring electoral districts of one Deputy, besides enlarging the number of employments disqualifying for election.

The Minister of Agriculture has asked for an extraordinary credit of 1,280:000$, applicable in the next two fiscal years, for the D. Pedro II railway; and a supplementary and extraordinary credit of 6,880:819$, in the current fiscal year, for public works, railways, Rio water works, telegraphs and public lands and colonization.

The closing of the Extraordinary Session of 1879 and the opening of the Ordinary Session of 1880 will take place on the 3d of May.

The instructions for the assessment of the 20 reis per square metre tax on waste lands in Rio and its suburbs are that all building lands not attached as grounds and giving rental value to a building paying premises tax are liable. Improvements not subject to the premises tax will not exempt the lands, nor will connection with tax-paying premises exempt if the gardens etc. are in excess of what can reasonably be considered appurtenances of such premises. Mountainous land unfit for building or cultivation will not be assessed; and woodlands on the slopes or tops of hills will be assessed only 100 metres back so long as the woods are preserved. Temporary buildings, and 'corticos' will not exempt. State and municipality lands and those paying taxes of any kind to either are exempt. When taxed lands are sold, transferred or built on, notice must be given, together with a plan of the lands sold or buildings erected or about to be erected. All such changes are to be entered in a chart of the city and on the tax roll.

The Minister of Finance has refused to accede to the petition for return to single examination of goods in the Custom House, on the ground that it is not authorized by the Tariff Regulation, but promises, as the trial made for some time under his predecessor worked well, that he will include the change in the next revision that occurs.

On the 28th the Bank of Brazil and the Banco Rural raised their retail rates from 1030$ to 1035$.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
Per F.M.S. GIRONDE

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1880

PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

There was something in the peace demonstration of yesterday which defies expression and deters definition. The wealth, influence and respectability of our community—young and old—the weak and the vigorous—the rich and the poor—in a word, all above the rank of a beggarman or a changador, were brigaded in a species of forlorn-hope procession—praying, petitioning, demanding peace! To comprehend the movement, to logically associate it with history, experience, or with facts—then the country has been at war for the last year, and the citizens of Buenos Ayres now demand peace. Old Regulus himself could not have marched with firmer tread than Dn. Emilio Fernandez, the Bolsa President; and, in fact, we only wanted the matrons of Buenos Ayres in the procession to complete a scene without precedent in any history, and which our deep, galling, burning errors can alone explain.

The intense humanity of the spectacle appealed to the heart, whilst the sight of a strong, vigorous, intelligent people wending their way through the streets, with shut-up shops, banks and warehouses, spoke a magnanimity that in most countries would pass by another name. It is difficult to offer any remark on a movement that enlisted such widespread approbation; but to the intellectual Argentine or foreigner yesterday's procession must indeed be a profound lesson, teaching truths imperishable!—none greater than that the best principles of Republicanism are up-turned in the Plate, and that the sovereignty of the nation rests anywhere or everywhere but in the people.

It is no trifling political crisis that produces such a demonstration as yesterday's, when the whole militia of commerce is called out, not to assert the ascendancy of wealth, but to protest against a line of political conduct which if continued must result in civil war. The headlong course of our politicians has shaken the very foundations of public prosperity. The long season of discord through which we have passed has poisoned the public mind, and it almost proclaimed to the world that Argentines are no longer brothers; and the great drama of yesterday was played more to restore reason to our rulers than to establish principles, or even assert rights.

Liberty demands some greater safeguards in this country than it enjoys. The Press of Buenos Ayres, it must be admitted, instead of being the protector of our institutions and our rights, is of all others the element which has most powerfully contributed to our present troubles; and the peace procession of yesterday, if instead of proceeding to Government Houses and Congress, had addressed itself to the newspaper offices, might have struck at what, we regret to admit, is the most terrible arm of discord in this Republic. Public opinion in this land is misdirected, depraved and misled, when the appetite for news is only satisfied by continued political exaggeration and falsehood, and when the reputation of every one depends on calumnies diffused through every circle of society. Verily the art of printing, due to the excesses of our political writers, becomes as it were the last logic of revolution: and the public mind gets so trained to error through the pernicious facilities of a cheap and slanderous press, that the excesses of our politicians, their errors, and their crimes, are the hereditary consequences of calumnious and seditious newspapers.

The issue before the country is too grave to be overlooked and too tremendous to be despised. If Argentines do not give to it the importance which it merits, foreigners at least will. It is not for nothing that we witnessed such a scene in this city as yesterday's, nor will the effort prove vain, if it awaken in the minds of the people of Buenos Ayres a sense of shame that the fortunes of the Plate should be so jeopardized.

This peace procession, after all, proves the ascendancy in the public mind of the best and noblest principles of our nature. Buenos Ayres is the head and front of this Republic: her commerce has set to the rest of the nation a worthy and proper example, and we feel as we write these lines that, spite of everything, no political intrigue could purchase a conquest or a victory which the people of Buenos Ayres would accept at the expense of their national faith and their pledged provincial honor.

THE PROCESSION.

The peace procession which took place in this city yesterday is unparalleled in its history: nothing of the kind was ever before witnessed in our streets, and it wanted neither the discharges of artillery or the tolling of bells to increase its solemnity. To comprehend it, to weigh its import and its significance, it should be caught by the eye, as all description must necessarily fall short of the reality. Whether we regard the great respectability of the men who walked in serried ranks, their excessive numbers, the sombre attire of the streets with every shop in town closed, or the crowd-capped azoteas, windows, balconies, &c., we must accept the demonstration as the greatest, the most emphatic and the most imposing ever witnessed in the land.

Whoever disturbs the peace of this country after the affair of yesterday will gather from the street scene the terrific consequence of his crime; and it is only in the presence of such assemblages that one can grasp the true dangers that beset the country, and the dire necessity that called for such a 'pronunciamiento.'

At a little after two o'clock the Bolsa Committee assembled up stairs, and soon Mr. Sassenberg drove up in a brougham with Dr. Rawson, whose arrival met with hearty cheers from the crowd both inside and outside the Bolsa. Mr. Sarmiento next entered and was also much cheered: we never saw him looking younger or better. Next came Gen. Mitre, whose advent caused uproarious applause. The Bolsa is seven-eighths Mitrista. Then came Alberdi, the greatest commentator in this country. Dn. Felix Frias, as he went up stairs, was also cheered; in fact, cheer followed cheer, and the crowd above was getting greater than what the floor could bear.

The Rural Society, all estancieros to a man, next came, and the Bolsa now presented such a rare appearance, that a Belgian gentleman remarked "No one yet knew to what new uses the building would be applied." All the Committee men wore blue rosettes, whilst their associates wore white peace cockades. To enumerate all who crowded in the hall, the atrio, the aisles and the Committee rooms would be to count out the wealth, commerce and representation of our whole community. We never before witnessed such a sight, and it would be difficult indeed to repeat it.

At a little before 3 o'clock Don Emilio Fernandez, the Coriolanus of the hour, descended the stairs, with Dr. Rawson, General Mitre, Mr. Drysdale, Dr. Gorostiaga, Sr. Frias, Messrs. Unzue, Tornquist, Bouwer, Forrester, Mallmann, Dr. Lopez, President of Provincial Bank; Mr. Todd, manager of River Plate Bank; Mr. Carabassa, manager of his own bank; Mr. Pollinini, manager of Italian Bank; Messrs. Paats, Meyn, Duggan, H T Grigg, Correa Morales, Leslie, Kruls, W Jacobs, F Jacobs, W Sampson, N Lowe, F Cibils, and 'en fin' almost the whole list of brokers on the Bolsa. The procession formed in lines of about 15 deep, and swelled in proportions every yard it advanced; arriving at the Plaza Victoria it was joined by numerous members of the Industrial and other clubs; every house top was black with people, and even on the summit of the new steeple of the Cabildo there were spectators—the Peak of Teneriffe in Buenos Ayres. The progress of the procession became every moment slower all the vast network of city tramways was stopped, and, as a natural consequence, the whole transit of the city impeded. Even before the members of the Syndicate reached the Old Recoba, the head of the procession, with Don Emilio Fernandez, had entered the National Government House.

To advance much farther seemed out of the question, as the environs of the Government House were black with people, and there was a pause. Suddenly cheer followed cheer, and it was announced the President had come on the balcony.

Mr. Emilio Fernandes, on delivering the petition to the President, made a short speech.

Mr. Sundblad, on behalf of the Sociedad Rural, also addressed H.E.

Dr. Rawson then came forward and made one of his most eloquent speeches, reminding the President that San Martin was twice expatriated by civil war, and in a few days we shall be welcoming the bones of this National hero—and in what a terrible state the country is!! He reminded H.E. that he was still a young man, and would live to bless the day if he now made a firm decision to save the country. Thousands are assembled outside to hear whether the sun goes down on civil war or will rise with the aurora of Peace. President Avellaneda stood between Ministers Pellegrini and Goyena, and all were visibly affected, and Mr Sarmiento and others wept. The President replied, assuring every one that peace would be maintained; and accepted Dr. Rawson's invitation to step outside and see the multitude. He asked them did they desire peace, and 20,000 voices shouted the affirmative. He then replied that peace could be relied on, and not the slightest prospect existed of civil war.

After a delay of fully half an hour the procession, headed by Don Emilio Fernandez and Mr. Sassenberg, emerged from the Government House, and proceeded to the House of Congress, where the members were in Session, Cromwell himself, if he came to life, would have halted before such an imposing scene. As a matter of course only a few could enter, but the whole House rose in recognition of the importance of the embassy, and after duly presenting the petition on the floor of the House the procession left, and headed for the old Provincial Government House in Calle Moreno, where, according to the general run of the news in the street, there was no one in. At least the Governor, they said, had not as yet returned from the Tigre, as General Roca's steamer did not enter until past 2 o'clock, but whether in Calle Moreno or in the Tigre, the Governor was at his post, and aiding in every possible manner the movement which had brought the whole commerce of Buenos Aires into the streets. The Provincial Ministers were at their post, and played their parts, and the procession then backed for the Bolsa, and thus closed the memorable drama.

All countries at one time or other have their trying moments, and we may accept the present as perhaps the most critical and most difficult in our history; but, that the commerce of Buenos Ayres has acted well its part in the emergency none can dispute; spite of all our troubles, excesses and annoyances, there is a good spring in the people, and when we are put to it we are able to carry out as great a movement here as our sires in Europe. We stood at Charing cross when the Peace with Honor demonstration shook the world's capital: the scene here and there was the same, although we must admit the actors were far different, and the great respectability of our demonstration may prove after all that what the rabble does in London the merchants and bankers effect in Buenos Ayres.

Before this meeting came off, and the men of Buenos Ayres trod with dauntless step our streets, there were thousands who ridiculed the movement, but before the sun went down on the scene they learned to change their views, and whether Roquista or Tejedorista, all confess that the Commerce of Buenos Ayres has acted well its part, and set to the Republic a worthy and salutary example.

PEACE WITHOUT HUMILIATION.

The melo-dramatic finale of Monday's peace manifestation throws increased responsibility on its actors, and compels the representative public men of the country to redouble their exertions to bring about an arrangement. The conference in the Tigre between General Roca and Governor Tejedor was far too personal and individual in its character to result in anything save discomfiture. The destinies of this country are too great and too important to be jeopardized by mere 'amor propio' or a cool shake-hands between party leaders. The Tigre conference was begun in a hurry, delayed by mistake, and concluded with a blunder. Such meetings and conferences are but child's play. What could be more ridiculous than the opening salute, when one party reminds the other that he did not ask for the meeting, and the other replies in the same strain? Thus it would seem that neither sought for the conference at which both had gone so much out of their way to attend: one by special train, before he had his breakfast, and the other by steamer that almost ran on the bank at Martin Garcia. Dr. Rawson's words to President Avellaneda are indeed prophetic, and should not be lost sight of by either Governor Tejedor or General Roca. *Twice San Martin was expatriated!* And may not history repeat itself? River Plate politicians, we suppose, are very sharp and very intelligent, but somehow when their respect for their own party surpasses their patriotism, one feels that such men are unfit for the highest trust of the Nation.

The blank disappointment of the public on Monday night may be better imagined than described, when, after such a solemn peace manifestation as that witnessed during the day, the bulletins announced that all peace was out of the question and Governor Tejedor had returned from the Tigre without having arranged anything. At every club in this city there was a fierce reaction, and indignation found expression that it would be unwise to print.

That peace is more secure than ever now, must seem obvious to all who belong to neither party. The compromise is too great to admit of any other solution. President Avellaneda's words to the Peace Committee are too recent to be forgotten; and if 20,000 people on Monday enveloped the National Government House and called for peace, two millions of Argentines hoist the same banner to-day. Let us, therefore, get rid of the nightmare of civil war and revolution, which so checks the healthy flow of industry, trade, commerce and credit. Civil war in this country was never more distant, and peace—solid, permanent peace—never more secure. If the Buenos Ayrean party, in the presence of facts and majorities, asks for too much of the other party, let her diminish her demands; and if the Provincial or Roquista party, counting on their majority, assume a preponderance prejudicial to the nation, let the intellect of the people come to the rescue and devise a measure that will secure not only peace with honor, but peace without humiliation.

All is not lost that is in danger, and the combined efforts of our statesmen and public men will, doubtless, find a peaceful way out of a difficulty which we ourselves created. At the Tigre conference Tejedor and Roca should not have been the sole actors: the Mitres, Alberdis, Sarmientos, Carrils, Rawsons and all of that category should have attended. If we are to have a Tilsit, then at least let us prepare for it; but the impromptu affair on last Monday morning at the Tigre could really have no other 'finale.' Governor Tejedor, active, influential and good-intentioned though he be, is not the whole head, front, brains and intellect of Buenos Ayres. It was a grave blunder his starting off alone to meet a candidate who appears to aim at the mantle of Julius Cæsar. We want a little more circumspection and thought, and what the Argentines term 'tino,' in our public affairs. The country is already on the brink of ruin, through the blunders of our public men. The whole wealth, commerce and brains of the country call for peace. Yet a minority that has nothing to lose, and everything to gain by hostilities, pushes the country to war. The Tejedor party ask for too much, and the Roquista party assume too much. Let the men of B. Ayres find the happy medium, and the danger that besets us will be escaped.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following is Dr. Avellaneda's eloquent reply to the petition for Peace presented to him on Monday by the Financial, Commercial and Industrial bodies of the city:—

Gentlemen,

I have seen many public spectacles, but never one like this. Everything in this scene is grand—the orator who has just spoken, the thousands upon thousands who listen to us, the Future which we may so immensely influence by our acts to-day.

I have done nothing whatever to bring about civil war: but being exempt from blame will not diminish real danger. I join in your aspirations so far as my Constitutional faculties and ability as a man allow me. The vain illusions of self-esteem have no hold on mature years, unless they be associated with strict duty.

I had wished that the history of my life could so be written—"His Government took office in the midst of civil war, but it shed no blood, and after six years of toilsome but peaceful rule, he handed to his successor the administration of 14 States, all peaceable orderly and free."

[His Excellency here stepped on the balcony and addressed the thousands in the Plaza as follows:]

I salute you with your own motto—'Peace for ever!' Peace means luxury, art and science for this opulent city: it also lights the paper lamp in the peasant's hut, to show that the poor man can also be happy, even in his rude toil, when he obeys God's law. Peace is equally necessary for the powerful nation as for the infant State which is liable to fall to pieces on the slightest shock.

This manifestation could not be more solemn. You represent the most vital interests of the Nation, and some of you are the living tradition of Government in this Republic. I should but feebly express my sentiments by assuring you that I accept your proposals. Peace, which is for some mere interest, for others patriotism, is for me a supreme duty. I am bound to preserve peace, to enforce the law uprightly, and transmit the ruling power to my successor peacefully. You come to help me to do this, and I thank you from my heart.

Hear my declaration: You come to ask for Peace and I give it to you, secure and perfect peace, so far as on me depends (tremendous cheering). I will attack noone. I will not move a man or a musket (frantic cheering here interrupted H.E.) unless in the most extreme case, and then with a heavy heart, to preserve order, and avoid giving from my elevated post the sad example of betraying my duties. I will not move a soldier except to defend the threatened existence of the nation, its Laws, and Public Powers. (Again the President was interrupted by the cheers of fully 30,000 men).

I have more to say to you. An improvised speech is like telling a secret: For five years I have been patient and moderate. Why should I cease to be so when it is most necessary for me to be so? Proclaiming rebellion and beating the 'pas de charge' to secure a lease of power is all very well, but human nature revolts at bloodshed when it is not a question of ruling oneself but of enabling another to do so under happier auspices. This line of action is only inspired by the strictest sense of Duty! (Great cheering).

But, let me return to you. The great importance attached to this manifestation is not because of your numbers: 30,000 men can find 30,000 more to face them in battle array. No! it is because YOUR VOICE IS FOR PEACE! (Enthusiastic cheers).

I have said it before: A Reming ton is no argument, and he who raises it without right or reason will always find another noble Argentine breast to oppose him. The cry of discord has been raised and you have found it necessary to rise and stifle it with your presence. You come in peaceable guise, not in arms, and truly I say to you, you shall be heard! (Great cheering).

Speak now in the name of those interests dear alike to the rich banker of Buenos Ayres and the obscure labourer of Jujuy. Speak in the name of Argentine glory, our common patrimony, in the name of the sacrifices of Rivadavia and San Martin (Frantic cheering for some minutes) Speak of the great future of the land of our birth, the hope of which sustains us in our constant toil: speak, and you will find sympathetic tones to answer you, the tones of brothers, till the cry of discord is drowned in the majestic peals of the National Anthem. Fill the air with its consoling words: fling them to the four winds of heaven and States and peoples, candidates and Governments must alike listen to you.

Since you have come on the scene, do not abandon it. Do not allow a Government to spring from the dissensions of the people. Interfere, and confine the combatants within decent bounds. A question of candidates cannot, except by criminal madness, become a question of country. Evil prophets speak of the horrors of war. Well, those horrors would be mercies and blessings compared with the DISRUPTION OF THE REPUBLIC. (Enthusiastic cheering).

Do you sincerely wish for peace? (cries of yes, yes, we do) Constitutional peace? If you do, then raise your voice and tell the whole republic that there *must* be peace, and peace there will be. I have always believed in peace, as the Government is stronger than the anarchists, and there is nothing in the Nation superior to the nation itself. More than ever do I now believe in it, since you have come to help me.

I conclude. Wave high your banner, speak to your fellow citizens, and you will find that the new and vast horizon opening to our country can not be clouded by the storm of a day.

THE DROUGHT.

The rain on Tuesday night is worth more to the country than people in the city generally suppose. We are all so enveloped in politics, conferences, &c, that the general affairs of the country lose that interest for us they should always command; and of infinitely higher import to us all is the long-looked-for rain than the Tigre conference or the Roca refusal. The state of the South camps is worse than known for the last twenty years; lands that were renowned for their fine pasturages, such as the Moro, the Loma de Gongora, Mar Chiquita and Tres Arroyos, are exhausted, and not, as in the North camps, by over-stocking, but by the continuance of a drought which some Southern estancieros say has now held for two years. Gangs of peones have been hired for the last month by some well-known native estancieros to skin the cows dying on their lands. From Dolores out the drought has been so terrible that not a cow is to be seen; and as for the sheep, some idea may be gathered of the danger that threatened from the news we published yesterday of an Irish sheepfarmer of Mar Chiquita coming up to town to buy five hundred fanegas of maize for his fine sheep, having previously bought 250 fanegas for the same purpose. Of course it will occur to many, as it does to us, that a sheepfarmer who has very fine sheep should grow maize enough to keep them alive, and we shall never alter our opinion on this subject. The sheepfarmers and puesteros must produce more, must till the soil, and every puesto in the camp must be a farm-house in the true sense of the word, not a miserable mud hovel, with nothing to adorn it but the 'chiquero.'

The camps in the Western districts have, strange to say, suffered less from the drought than any others, and we believe none of the farmers about there have been obliged to move their flocks—yet there is amongst many of the sheepfarmers a strong prejudice against the Western camps, which they consider never can be refined or improved, and which appears to us more a prejudice than anything else. Nearly all the fine lands of Giles, Areco, Carmen de Areco, Capilla del Señor, Zarate, Mercedes and Suypacha are as bare to-day as the Calle San Martin; and during our trip to the camp really nothing could be more distressing than to meet with farmers driving their flocks, and when asked where they were driving them to, they replied they knew not where, but that as their camps had become so very bad they were compelled to start off with their flocks, even though full of lambs, and drive along slowly until they found camp with grass enough for a couple of months.

The drought this year in the North has rid some of the farmers of the trouble of cutting down the weed called 'cepo de caballo,' since this thorny, burry weed has been the means of saving the fine young grass that grows beneath; and on one well-known estancia, where this weed has not been cut, the grasses are so good that 28,000 head of horned cattle and 110,000 sheep have not to be stirred from the land, although all the neighbours around who have cut down the weed, or that it does not grow on their land, have been obliged to drive sheep, cattle and mares out to Rojas and Lincoln.

The night we passed through the town of Salto, the place was thronged with farmers who had arrived from the inside camps and were looking for land. One party wanted room for 50 flocks of sheep. Now, taking that each flock numbers two thousand, here we had a countryman with 100.000 sheep and nowhere to feed them—rather an unpleasant dilemma, and the greatest of all difficulties seemed to be where to find land for so many sheep. We suppose that the flocks had to be sent out to Rojas, Junin and Lincoln, as we learn from an estanciero who knows well all these lands, that although in general they are unfit for sheep, stil in the cañadas or valleys there are always to be found spots with soft grass. From what we heard and from what we saw, we should say at least one thousand flocks of sheep in the North partidos have been removed out; and if the drought brings on the farmer expense and inconvenience, it always serves a wise purpose in bringing the farmer face to face with the outside camps, which they so long and so persistently neglect. This season will do more for the outside lands than most people are aware of. The more the stock moves out the better. We have always had too much stock on the inside lands. The cattle estancias in Lincoln have given 40 per cent increase, and the grass is so high out there that it can be mown as if meadow.

At Rojas, also, the camps are splendid, and rodeo after rodeo has been driven out there since the first of the year. Greater than peace is the rain; and now that the rain has come, we doubt not Peace will come also.

GENERAL ROCA'S NOTE.

The following circular from General Roca has been sent to the *Tribuna*, with a request to all the other papers to publish. We most readily comply, although we doubt if old Talleyrand himself could write so little in so long a note. General Roca, however, admits that Governor Tejedor has a conscience, and appeals to it to rectify certain statements respecting the Tigre conference. It is probable that Governor Tejedor, if he sends the General an answer, will return the compliment, and also admit that the General has a conscience; but the public has certainly a right to look for something more to the point than letters and speeches that amount to nothing, and almost aggravate the difficulties of the situation. Nevertheless, as people may wish to know what General Roca writes under his own signature, in a moment so critical, we give the letter. The General evidently adheres to the proverb 'Little said is easy mended':—

Campana, May 11th, 1880.

Mr. Editor,

These lines are addressed to all the inhabitants of the Republic.

Natives and foreigners, supporters and opponents, will hear me for the first time.

I swerve from my general line of conduct; but the moments are supreme and impose on me the duty of breaking my silence immediately, in consideration of the eloquence of late events,

I allude to the peace petition, the grand aspiration of the country, and the unexpected expressions of the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Tejedor.

The latter has a conscience, and I appeal to it when I declare that if we did not understand each other the fault is not mine.

My immediate descent to the Tigre, to treat with him, is an eloquent proof.

I can lend my ear to no proposals whatever so long as Congress is not constitutionally installed, with perfect liberty of debate, and surrounded with all the guarantees and respects due to the highest political bodies of the nation.

And I call the attention of parties to this necessity, because otherwise the general aspirations would not be realized.

In this respect my resolution is deliberate and irrevocable, and relies on the advice and support of the most honorable and representative men in the Republic.

Once that body is legally assembled, according to the wishes of the country, I am willing to make a call on the patriotism of my numerous political friends—Senators, Deputies and other persons of consideration, and I will submit to their decision.

People may then judge whether I have been calumniated by my adversary, Dr. Tejedor, as he has not yet had an opportunity to pass an impartial verdict on me.

It is a question of honor to me to prove that I am not animated with a vulgar ambition—that I understand the responsibilities of a candidate and head of a party—and, finally, that I will never allow myself to become the cause of civil strife.

I repeat it: I submit to the decision of arbitration, convinced that the verdict will be just and rational, as it must be given in consideration of the great political interests imperilled in the struggle, and of the difficult problem of national organization.

My resolution is firm. I leave for Cordoba, and I beg of the editors of the Press to give publicity to this letter, accepting the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Julio A. Roca.

ESTANCIEROS FOR PEACE.

The Peace petition of the Rural Society which we give at foot, with all the estancieros' names attached, is a paper of such great importance that we must publish it, although the manifestation to which it gave rise is over and the affair is a matter of the past. It is not often that we have an opportunity of giving our readers so complete a list of estancieros as this paper supplies, and when one takes into account the vast properties these gentlemen represent, their land and live stock, their peones, puesteros and medianeros, their thousands and tens of thousands of horses, enough to mount all the Tiro Nacionales, Bomberos and policemen in town and province, a full estimate of the estancia element can be arrived at, and a just appreciation made of the power, the wealth and the influence of the Rural Society.

Every name that we give hereunder represents from one to ten square leagues of land, from 5000 to 150,000 sheep, from 1,000 to 50,000 head of horned cattle, from 100 to 500 horses, and as for mares, it is hardly necessary to make the count. No 'gremio' in this country rivals the estanciero; and although our streets on Monday were thronged with millionaire merchants, bankers and capitalists, still the whole crowd falls far short of the magnificent list we give at foot, and which holds a representation in this country surpassing all others. Nor should we limit the importance of this list to the square leagues, or horses, sheep and cows that it represents, since the men who figure in it, if we except a few fashionables who reside in town, are born soldiers and trained militia men. Every estanciero whose name figures on this list, and who lives on his estancia, knows how to handle a rifle, a sword, or a 'facon;' the life of the estanciero is 'par excellence' that of the soldier—and whether it be for Roca or Tejedor, Sarmiento or Irigoyen, the influence of the estancieros of Buenos Ayres, if properly used, must decide the issue. But the estancieros with their cows, like the bankers with their money bags, all ask for peace. The President of the Republic has promised peace; even General Roca himself votes for peace, and in fact, as we understand local politics, the only man in the crowd that calls for war is Governor Tejedor, who, if report be true, told the Tiros and Bomberos beneath his balcony windows on Monday night, to be off to their cuarteles; but that speech was made on the spur of the moment, and we willingly admit that Tejedor no more dreams of war than Beaconsfield when he had the old Phœnix Park, in 1878, turned inside out by the regiments of raw recruits drilling the goose-step. Had Beaconsfield such an element as the estanciero, it is possible the map of Europe might have been changed; but who in England can, at an hour's notice, mount as many men as Subiaurre, or supply a commissariat with as many cows as Anchorena? The peace of the Plate is not in the keeping of either Tejedor or Roca, but in the hands of the men whose signatures are at foot. If the estancieros only knew their own power, weight, influence and prestige in times like the present, politics would soon assume a different aspect. To brigade the estancieros would be to create a new power in our midst, superior to all the Tiros, Bomberos, policemen and Rifleros that now hold the town in such excitement. And who knows but that the rooms of the Rural Society may yet be the cuarteles for our estancieros? But the estancieros play the part of Octavia rather than that of Brennus. We have no Field-Marshals Anchorena or Uzuze as yet, no Generals Subiaurre, Duggan, Lezama, Casey, Ham or Japhet; no Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels or Captains springing up from corrales, puestos, potreros or azotea estancias. Peace is the dream of the estancieros. Heaven help the Plate when they draw the sword and ask for a Moltke to lead them:—

Argentine Rural Society,

To the President of the Republic, the Governor of the Province, and the Honble. Argentine Congress.

The Argentine Rural Society experience the most profound satisfaction that the echo of public opinion in favour of a peaceable settlement of the existing political difficulties has not been met with a deaf ear in this civilized city, but has led to the formation of most influential Committees, who are using every effort to preserve the blessing of public tranquillity.

The corporate body in whose name we have the honor to address Y.E. represents, both in number and its well-known co-operation in creating the public prosperity, the patriotism and material interests of the masses engaged in rural pursuits, who diffuse through the country the sap of well-being and wealth which enables our institutions to flourish and civilization to take root in our midst.

The intense alarm which the prospect of civil war causes us, and the deplorable excesses which would ensue, weighs Labour down, defrauds it of its just hopes, demoralizes, or at least discourages, the rural population whose redemption we were about to witness by the introduction of modern methods of breeding and cultivation, instead of the primitive ones in use, and which quadruple the pastoral wealth of nations.

It is urgent that the present abnormal state of the country be put an end to at once, as it stifles the spirit of enterprise, delays the settlement and cultivation of the territories rescued from the Indians, terrifies the settlers already on them through fear of seeing the Araucanians seize the fertile plains which the troops of the Line now protect, and arrests the immense progress of Pastoral Industry, which, in every well-ordered country, is based on Order and all the guarantees which spring from it. It also arrests the progress made, at immense public and private sacrifices, in two most vital points—the fencing of sheep and cattle-farms and the improvement of the breeds, which would be rendered nugatory by civil war, the main sinew of which, here as in every country on earth, is the farmer's wealth.

The Rural Society, the stock-breeders of Buenos Ayres and, we may safely affirm, of the whole Republic, feel that the terrible responsibility of the events now looming in the immediate future will fall on the public authorities, not on the votaries of order, industry and progress.

Consequently, the Argentine Rural Society and the masses of producers which it represents hasten to raise with vigorus arms the Banner of Peace, in the name of which, and invoking our past progress and our future hopes, we respectfully beg Y.E. to take decisive steps to restore tranquillity and confidence and save the political and economic credit of the nation.

In respectfully presenting to Y.E. this manifestation of public opinion, we do the Government the justice of believing that it shares the idea of the whole people, that no personal or political sacrifice should be spared to preserve fraternity amongst Argentines, happiness and confidence amongst resident foreigners, and that civilization which is rapidly giving us a foremost place amongst the progressive nations of the New World.

Enrique Sumblad, Lino Piñeiro, Adolfo Reyes, Luis Olivera, Eliseo P. Acosta, Juan Vasquez, Ricardo Newton, Jorge Lacombe, Jose A. Guiraldes, Julio Moreges, Feliciano Foruz, Jose Portugues, Emilio Duportal, Alfredo Biraben, Jose M. Canas, Nicanor Ezeyza, Cosme Mariño, Tomas J. Allen, Cipriano J. Quesada, Mariano Artayeta Castex, Emilio Meyer, Vicente G. Amadeo, Juan Crisol, Federico A. de Toledo, Carlos Gallarani Dr., Estanislao S. Zeballos, Jose G Lezama, Federico B Delgado, Cesar A. Reyes, German Frers, Pedro Galup, Jose G Berdier, Fortunato de Alvear, R Gonzalez Moreno, Emilio D Cabral, Juan J Ereyza, Lorenzo A Espinosa, Enrique Lastra, Nicanor Lastra, Juan E Moris, Aureliano Bosch, Sebastian Alegre, Domingo Frias, M Boado, Luis Castro, Bernardo Azpitia, L Lynch, Mariano Alvarez, Felix Mejia, Juan R Cordoba, Pastor M Ferreyra, H de Molina, Lucio E Reynoso, J Davison, Mateo G Agrelo, Dionisio Esquivel (hijo), Salaberry y Mandia, M Errecaborde, G Almanza, Carlos M Seeber, Gregorio C Dones, C Fernandez, Felipe L Barrios, Inocencio Arballo, Alejandro A Serichar, Amaro V Garcia, Antonio Urdinola, Romulo Diaz, Felipe Almanza, Arturo G Alvarez, D Esquivel, Manuel Aballe, Juan B Anasagasti, Martin Fraison, E de Berrojaelbiz, Nicolas Dases, Pedro Monez Ruiz, Carlos Diehl (hijo), Julian Lacondegan, Cayetano Amalto, Geronimo M Soler, Francisco Alcardi, Calisto Almeyra, Enrique Vazquez, Ricardo M Wright, S F Vazquez, J J Vazquez, Vicente Peluffo, Lorenzo Monteverde, Fernando Manduit, C Diehl, David Peresso, Santiago Passo, Emilio Laie, Emilio Daul, Eduardo Fernandez, Antonio Favio, Carlos Rottess, Jose Crossa, Jose Fo ronda, Estevan Villanueva, Nicanor Averuo, Atanasio Ceballos Hnos., Gregorio Figueroa, Manuel V Paz, Francisco San Martin, Juan I Castex, Domiago E Martinez, Agustin Zemborain, C Artayeta Castex, Juan Lanchon, Bernardo Suelan, Inocencio Hernandez, Florencio Roncares, Pepe Fernandez, V Chaves, A Fourcade, Juan C Migoni, Pompeo Piret, Carlos Arena, Guillermo Newton, Enrique Newton, Domingo Vazquez, Ricardo I Newton, J Benito Vazquez, Federico Newton, Carlos Newton, Cesar Galiarani, Florentino Vazquez, Andres Mahau, Eduardo Newton, Lorenzo Pittaluga, Juan L Reynoso, Marilio Reynoso, C Schead, M Black, P Dorman, Aureliano Revol, Cayetano Revol, Miguel Kenny, Luis Olivera, Agapito Burgeño, L Saper, Nicolas Arias, Pedro Burgeño, Marcelo Paso, Baltasar Guiraldez, Juan Castro, Manuel F Basualdo, Daniel Vilorio, Luis de la Carcova, Luis O Basualdo, Alberto Ceppi, M Olivera, Jose M Peña, M O Bomolda, Nicanor Olivera, Eduardo Olivera, Ernesto Olivera, Venancio Novaro, Santiago Romero, A L Meabe, Gabriel Arduino, Jose A Medina, Marcelo Escobar, Agustin Ceppi, A A Ceppi, Carlos Peña, F O Basualdo, Mariano O Basualdo, Alejandro Peña, Matias Ramos Mejia, Joaquin Hornos, Matias Migreun, Luis Bilbao, Celestino Marquez, J Salaberry, Nicanor Olivera, Federico Llosa, J Santos Gomez, Guillermo MacClymont, Roberto MacClymont, F Ramos Mejia, J M Ramos Mejia, Toribio Varela, Enrique Sundblad (hijo), Manuel F de la Torre, Ramon Landivar, Miguel Cordan, Silvio Soca, Miguel Castro, Remigio Castro, Lorenzo Rey, Anacleto Sosa, J Rey, Antonio Tauris, Santiago Vidal, Jose A Real, F M Solano, V Ribera, Jese Fernandez, Francisco Castillo, Jose M Arenaza, Carmelo Arenaza, Salvador Arenaza, Juan Antonio Fernandez, Francisco Fieles H Fremery, Manuel J de la Torre (hijo), Antonio Gono M Baque, Juan Echeverria, Carlos de la Torre, B Aguirre, Emiliano Baldes, Benigno J del Carril, Antonio Veinol, Miguel N de Uribelarrea, B de la Canal, Francisco B Madero, Manuel J de la Fuente, Adolfo Puigredon, Jose de la Serna, Jose de Erizalde, Rodolfo N Arce, Francisco L Casares, A Canie, Ramon J Mom, Pedro O Alias, Felix de Urquiola, P Alais, Teofilo J Ezeyza, Francisco Arce, M Martin Yomar, Carlos Alsina, Ernesto Signer, Guillermo, G Moore, S Saenz Valiente, Jose A Acosta, Federico Urioste, Pedro J Acebedo, Ezequiel Ramos Mejia, Pedro J Alegre, F B Guido, Damian R Barin, Ventura Beiro, Gregorio Soler, Martin Berraondo, Samuel Rosetti, Manuel Anasagasti, Jose Anasagasti, Enrique S Garcia, Luis M Zomaza, Severino Lopez, Manuel Naveira, Martin Abrego, Juan Yaldéz, Pablo Mendez, Jose M Zavaleta, F Lecca, Mariano Unzue, Pastor Senillosa, Felipe Senillosa, Jaime Mayol, A Mayol, Andres Egaña, Luis Diehl, Agustin Pintos, Jorge S Corvalan, Bartolomé Carlos, Juan Herrera, Fortunato Gomez, Anacleto M Ponsati, Manuel F Fernandez, Mr Spuch, Isaac B Lemona, Marcelino Cerilit, Jose Julia, Ignacio Giraldez, Pedro Lopez, C Fernandez, Manuel Elizigaray, Juan Mendilaharsu, Ignacio Jauregui, J Pardal, Luis Turconi, Jose C Diez, Jose M Portas, Adolfo Mermier, Prospero Dubun, Miguel Nalabal, Juan Belgrano, Jose Fernandez, Evaristo Leon, Santiago Cabrera, Andres Blanco, Francisco Larroay, Miguel Ortiz, Enrique Reusmon, J Montener, Carlos Costa, Francisco Rodriguez, Tomas H Necochea, Dolneo Guerona, Juan Bado, Bautista Dospita, Fortunato Pintos (padre), Francisco Barbosa, Manuel Huergo, Venancio Mendoza, Enrique Garcia, Manuel B Gramajo, Cayetano Tapilla, Romulo Fazar Alfredo Eloy, Lino Loureyro, L Saenz Peña, B Pano, Federico M Gandara, Ignacio R Otero, Juan J MacGreavy, Pablo Jurado, Antonio Guimaraenz, Teodoro Boer, M Villafañe, Sandalio Boer, Juan Bajal, Santas Lafuente, Alfredo Meabe, Nicolas Lowe, E Durand, Santiago Amaral, Juan Dillon, E J Sterens, Baltar y Quesada, Estanislao Peña, A Cesareo, C Huber, R Frith, Alfredo Meabe, A Gabienbico, Eugenio Abella, A Molina, R Saavedra, Carlos L Sala, J J Munilla, Abel V Beascochea, David Octogavia, Epifanio Diaz, L Llambi, Augusto J Coelho, D Ford, M Gascon, Marcos J Levalle, P Blomberg, O Rivera, Agustin Silveyra (hijo), Francisco L Jambram, J M Irigoyen, Victor Martinez, Adolfo Beascochea, R G Basavilbaso, A Ochogavia, D C Diana. M Lazaro, A Marenco, A Gandara.

A new steamer from Glasgow, for the Parana route, has arrived here: she is called the Litoral Argentino, and is said to be splendidly fitted up. There are too many steamers in our rivers.

DR. PLAZA'S RESIGNATION.

Dr Plaza has retired from the Hacienda Department with a reputation which no political animosity can tarnish or calumny reach. His note to President Avellaneda on surrendering an office which he so well and ably filled, we give at foot It speaks for itself and reflects as much credit on the writer as on the administration of which he formed so important a member. None of our public men have risen to more sudden and deserved fame than Sr. Plaza. His Hacienda Reports during his years of office are the most perfect records of the kind to be found in the national archives, and form a repertory of the country's trade and finance that will ever prove a safe guide to his successors.

Whatever may be the genius or ability of Dr Plaza, whatever may have been the remarkable good luck that attended his measures and his financial administration, whatever may be the sequel of his political career, an impartial and appreciative public will ever recognize in his long and valued services a brilliancy of success which illumines some of the darkest crisis years in the Plate.

Men of Dr Plaza's stamp will carve their way in any country. Had he filled the post of Finance Minister in Europe, his services would be requited with a peerage. Beyond all question he rescued his country from default, and saved the national credit; these are titles to the esteem and gratitude of his fellow countrymen which no political opponents can destroy:—

Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1880.

Mr. President,

Owing to the circumstance of my nomination as Deputy in Congress for Salta, I am under the painful necessity of presenting my resignation as Minister of Finance in Y.E.'s Cabinet, a post I have filled for three years.

The Republic was passing through a financial and political situation pregnant with supreme difficulties, when I took charge of the portfolio Y.E. entrusted to me. The crisis had reached its culminating point, and the Government was struggling against insuperable difficulties.

Our foreign trade had fallen to one-half the figure of previous years. Our credit abroad had nearly completely disappeared, as the difficulties of the Republic increased.

The revenue of the Government had so decreased as to render doubtful whether we were able to meet the obligations of our Foreign and Home Debt, and the Bonds of the country fell to 18, 25 and 30 per cent. below their nominal value.

The Government's credit in the market was nearly ruined by the suspension of the payments on Bonds in general, and more especially on Treasury Notes, which then represented from 6½ to 7 millions of hard dollars.

The budget of expenses had been reduced from the former figures, 55, 50 and 40 millions to $ f.31,652,474, but still the revenue of the country did not yield more than $ f.13,583,683.

To-day, happily, times have changed. The situation of the country is prosperous, in spite of the political difficulties that surround it.

The crisis has disappeared, but the experience of the past has afforded a lesson for the future. The credit of the country is ample and easy, but the want of more firms and banks to foster it is much felt. But laws tending to effect this purpose will soon be passed.

Foreign trade is daily increasing, and reached last year 92,633,190$ f.: imports, 44,867,903$ fts.; exports, 47,765,287$ fts.; leaving a balance in favour of the country of $2,897,384$ f. These figures represent the Custom House valuations, which are much lower than the market prices.

The revenue has progressively increased to 21,000,000$ fts. last year, affording the Government ample funds to meet all obligations. As regards our home and foreign credit, I beg to inform Y. E. that due justice is being awarded the punctuality and honesty of our dealings in the midst of the greatest difficulties.

Our bonds are quoted 69 for Hard Dollars, paid in money 'curso legal,' and which fell to 18 in 1876; 89 the Public Works, which had fallen to 25 and 28 per cent; 92½ the 1824 and 1867 loans, which had fallen to 30.

The Internal Debt is being paid regularly, and the Treasury Notes represent 8,000,000$ fts., including the debt to the National Bank.

The budget of all expenses reaches 19,000,000$ fts.; and it is to be hoped that, with a prudent policy, deficits will be henceforward abolished.

These brilliant results have been achieved, as Y.E. well knows, by an energetic policy to meet all obligations, in spite of the obstinate advice in favour of their suspension—an advice given even in your Cabinet, and discussed in Congress by members who mistook the remedy in our financial difficulties. Y.E. advised to economize on the thirst and hunger of Argentines to save their honor and their credit. Y.E. knows how much perseverance has been brought to bear on the purpose.

The Budgets of the different years show the efforts made to reduce expenses in the Government to a figure in proportion with the revenue.

The tax-laws were successively reformed and improved, by decrees and instructions, for the purpose of collecting the funds necessary for the Government.

Y.E. may be proud of the results of your Government. I have done my utmost to worthily fill the post you honored me with.

In presenting my resignation, I beg to state my sincere gratitude for the honor Y.E. conferred on me when entrusting the portfolio to my hands. I also thank my colleagues for the deference they have always shown me.

I salute Y.E, with all consideration.

Victorino de la Plaza.

THE SITUATION.

The importance which is attached to the Bolsa peace movement by the organs of both political parties is an oblique recognition of the unparalleled dangers that threaten the country; and the fear of those dangers is the beginning of political wisdom. It is rather a good sign for the country when the agents of our troubles begin to measure consequences: and when men whose renown is a subject of danger to the nation shelter themselves under 'gremios' it has been their policy to despise.

The accumulation of errors that has brought the country to its present terrible situation has so ulcerated the public mind that the discrimination between sedition and patriotism has become too difficult for politicians. The country has reached the very brink of ruin: and the times have come when the greatest purity of intention will not suffice, when it even misleads, and the only safe guide left is experience. Reaction and depression are already evidenced; let us hope to avoid repentance. There is still a goal to be reached; the country halts, the very politicians themselves halt, commerce—poor, impotent, downtrodden, over-taxed commerce—interferes; and we shall say nothing of the means if the results prove successful.

But will these efforts prove successful? That's the question: and are the politicians who have plunged the country into such a critical situation the men to be influenced by the appeals of bankers or the petitions of importers? Rather let us look at the question in its true light, and judge the white flag of commerce the easiest method to retrace steps which every sensible man in the country admitted were overt treason against our institutions.

Ours shall not be the task to offer one word that can be interpreted as party recrimination, or increase one iota the difficulties of the situation. But the time has certainly arrived when, if the causes that have produced these troubles are to be forgotten, at least their tremendous results must be discussed. If the country is to be ruined, at least the people have a right to know by whom, so that the chastisement which must follow will fall on the proper heads.

The greatest error that Argentines could fall into is to suppose that civil war in this Republic, if now forced upon the country, will be of the same stamp, character or limit as the previous civil wars in the Plate. Precedent there will be none for the struggle that impends: and this is not to be ascribed to any increased malignity of party feeling, but rather to the gigantic progress of the nation, which has created within the last few years the enormous interests that are now imperilled. There will be no room for generosity or magnanimity, but the terrific vindication of the country's ruin and the country's wrongs will be the simple extirpation, root and branch, of the vanquished party, whichever it may be.

Are the belligerents prepared for the issue? We think not! and the solemnity of the struggle at last dawns upon those men who must be the first victims, no matter who after shall follow. The whole nation bristles to-day with armed men, not to fight a foreign foe, not to defend the country from invasion, but to see brother against brother, parent against child, relative against relative, and all for what?

Verily there is a humiliation in the question. The interrogatory is an insult to the intellect of the Argentine people. The Chambers must see it. Congress must see it, and the Peace Committee that now starts for Rosario must, like the augurs in Rome, laugh at each other when they consider the object of their mission and the errors which necessitated it. A year ago such a mission would have been considered impossible, absurd, and ridiculous. To-day we accept it as necessity. The threats of going to war, the enlisting of armed men and the general intimidation policy carried on throughout the country have produced the present situation: and the sheen of the spears that bristle throughout the nation have prepared us for battle fields whose names are yet unknown, and for victories that will lead to a new departure in this splendidly unfortunate land.

Are we to be stripped of all the fruits of peace and shorn of every conquest of progress simply because the playing at soldiers has fanned the desire into a perfect passion for a fight? Is the distinctive character of our politicians to become the distinctive character of the nation? Are we to eclipse the Greeks in our discords and convert this magnificent country into a pandemonium of political turpitude that challenges history for a counterpart? If so—then let us drink the last and bitterest drop in the cup of the nation's misery—and confess to the consciousness of meriting such unexampled sorrow.

In every paper printed in this city our readers will have seen the invitation by the Bolsa Committee to the merchants and traders, not only to accompany the Committee to both Government houses, but to shut up their shops and stores in order to lend increased solemnity to the scene. The Rural Society is to meet at its room in Calle Peru, and to associate itself with the Bolsa Committee. The efforts for peace were never more strenuous, and some of the most violent of the party newspapers and those that for the last six months have preached open sedition, now have the good sense to fill their columns with peace news and peace measures. The power of the Press was never invoked in a nobler cause, and the peace which we all sig for, and petition for, and march through the streets for, and shut up our shops and stores for, would be all the more lasting if it secured to us the condign punishment of the men who, by their folly, have all but ruined the country. It must seem to many, as it does to us, that the veil has been very suddenly withdrawn, and that this unanimous burst for peace savours much of unanimous indignation. Things have been pushed too far, and this sudden peace cohesion points to the terrible vengeance the country will exact should war be the sequel. 'Væ Victis'—'Woe to the vanquished'—will be indeed the motto, and the men and the party that lighted the torch at the Argentine funeral pile will be the first to be offered up as sacrifice.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

An enormous crowd assembled yesterday in Plaza Mayo, and there was a rush to get into Congress Hall, to hear the debate. The police, however, did their duty well, and only allowed in the number the galleries would hold.

At one o'clock the Deputies began to arrive. There was a deal of talking, smoking and gesticulation by the Legislators, and all were much excited, except General B. Mitre, whose Napoleonic and inscrutable coolness formed a marked contrast with the excited faces of the others. Soon a rumour spread that the session would be secret, and the politicians in the Plaza began to growl.

At a quarter to two o'clock General Mitre read a note he had just received from Dr. Plaza, begging that the House would adjourn as he had some hope of persuading his friends to agree to a settlement. The Conciliados were all for the sitting to go on; the others that it should be adjourned. Suddenly Dr. Plaza entered and, taking the General by the arm, they both went up to the library. After a few minute's talk, they called Dr. Quintana, and in 20 minutes it was announced that the sitting was suspended.

Another day lost! growled the crowd, and home they all went, in the greatest order.

PEACE MEASURES.

There is that peculiarity in the present political state of the country which gives new meaning to words, and new expression to phrases.

That the whole country has pronounced in favour of peace is as admitted a fact as that what one portion of the community terms peace is open sedition, and what the other portion insist on is the despotism of the majority. Thus we have those two parties as antagonistic in interests as in principles, singing canticles of peace whilst they are dragging the nation to the very brink of civil war.

It has been said, and with much show of truth, that whoever votes the war after Monday's manifestation is doomed; yet, we can conceive nothing more warlike than the Governor's address on his return from the Tigre, or the melancholy vote of the Provincial Chambers on the following day. Nevertheless, peace conferences follow day after day, and bulletins and 'ultima horas' as, sure the public that all will be arranged. The names of some of our most respectable representative men are given as the peace commissioners of the contending parties, and if these men arrive at an arrangement we greatly fear we must admit that it will be in spite of the Legislature of Buenos Ayres, or the Governor.

The more profoundly one studies the situation, the more convinced m[illegible] be that, whilst one party fights for its existence under the name of peace, the other party also hoists the white flag to preserve its supremacy. Both use peace as a pretext, both fight for their parties; neither for their country. The issue is simply one of party. If peace is arrived at, it is because the forces are unequal and the struggle must be postponed. And it is for this reason that some of the shrewdest men consider war at the present stage is utterly and absolutely impossible. What, however, is most to be regretted is that no matter how we may patch up an arrangement now we shall have a recurrence of the same trouble six years hence, and that however much the country may grow in the interval, it will not keep pace with political passion and political error. And there are not wanting cynics to assert that it would be better to fight the question out now than postpone it for another six years. So many events may occur before the next presidential election, and so many grave changes take place in this country, that it is barely possible the present contending political parties may be amalgamated and a new opposition party formed hoisting some better flag than separation or secession. It is not improbable that the two contending parties in this country in the year 1886 will be Free-Traders versus Protectionists, which will always be an improvement on the miserable individualism of the present party banners.

Six years peace in the River Plate means so much that it is hard to grasp the import: and we are quite willing to postpone the present struggle of parties and trust to a national development in the interim which will overcome the passions and errors that are to-day in the ascendant. It is even possible that the influence of capital, of labor, and of industry will have greater weight six years hence than now, and that some means will be adopted by intellectual Argentines to amend the laws or the Constitution so as to avoid the recurrence of the troubles which we now deplore. Whatever compromise, therefore, the contending parties now make, whatever concessions granted, will not be in vain, since the probabilities are, if we outlive our present difficulties, they will not be repeated. Let us treat, therefore, for the present, and leave the future to look out for itself.

The efforts of the Buenos Ayrean party for peace are so unintelligible to impartial observers that it is necessary to believe the party is composed of two sections, one working for peace through the means of conferences and arrangements, and the other section of the same party working for peace by the most open and manifest preparations for war. That peace is the ultimate aim of the Buenos Ayrean party none can doubt after Monday's manifestation, but the means employed to secure that peace are so remarkable that they are even misunderstood. Nothing can be more warlike than the vote of the Chambers, nothing more bellicose than the speech of the Governor, yet, we are told they both aim at peace—and we believe it, since it is their joint interest. Any other course would prove their own and their country's ruin.

If Remingtons are smuggled in at Quilmes—peace is the object.

If 50 millions are voted by the Chambers—peace is the object.

If the Governor send the Tiros to their quarteles—peace is the object.

If the Tiros sleep each night in their quarteles—peace is the object.

If three houses alongside Congress are taken up by the Tiro Nacionales—peace pays the rent

Peace, the well-known French writer says, is the dream of the wise—war the natural state of man. Let us improve on the aphorism.

Peace is the dream of Buenos Ayres—war the unnatural state of its Government and its people.

Several distinguished Argentine families have been thrown into mourning by the death of Mrs Agrelo, daughter of Don Mariano Billinghurst. This deeply lamented lady met her death from croup, which she contracted while tending a little niece who was suffering from the disease.

MONTEVIDEO.

Dear *Standard*,

The pacific inhabitants here have had a shock at the news that Dr Tezanos has taken charge of the *Nacion*. The incendiary articles of 1875 were too eloquent and disastrous to be forgotten, and our Press will vie with yours as to which of both will preach the most sedition. The abuse of the liberty of the Press is the ruin of South America.

The Tiros, composed of all the 'jovenes distinguidos,' are following the Buenos Ayres fashion. Picnics and theatrical benefits are being preconcerted; sooner or later suppers, with stimulating soups and wines, will be included in the programme. It is a pity there is no Governor of a Province to attend the 'carne-con-cueros' and pronounce Lacedaemonian-like, short, fiery speeches. These Tiros have an idea that they represent Montevideo, and they have therefore the right to fight the miserable departments, since the capital represents the wealth, commerce and half the population of the Banda Oriental.

The high-handed measures of the Argentine Government in the Plato and Bessel affair have astonished all. There was a supposition prevalent that something very serious must underlie the matter to call forth such energetic action. People here have been rather taken in with the seizure of the schooner by the Vigilante in our waters, but not much is said about the affair. The commander of the Vigilante is an Oriental, and has an astonishing knowledge of the waters, ships, charters and international laws about the mouth of the Plate.

The papers are brimfull of news from Buenos Ayres, where you are very lively. The latest news is that a Peace Committee is to petition both Governments, National and Provincial, to preserve peace. I always thought that the National Government was the body, not to preserve, but to enforce order. If 40,000 persons of the commercial body were to petition President Avellaneda to enforce peace, H.E. would do it very quickly. A Provincial Government has nothing to do with the maintenance of peace; he is the natural agent of the Executive, to obey its decrees in his own province. The way in which you act appears to be a prayer to two belligerent and independent Powers to make peace.

I have read Governor Tejedor's Message with great amusement. The document looks like an ultimatum sent by Lord Beaconsfield to Cetewayo, full of useful information as to the conduct he is to observe, and the results of disobedience. Alas! whither is the River Plate and South America drifting to? Revolution in the East and war in the West. Far better for Argentines to declare war against Chile or any other republic and send their myrmidons to die on battle-fields or in the snows of the Andes. There is no opprobrium in the fate—the death is a soldier's. Cepeda and Pavon were butcheries; Junin and Itazalngo were glories. Tejedor swears he will die game.

Latorre's spectre rises now and then in the dark political horizon. Now and then a laconic telegram sends agues into the bones of his opponents, who like mice dance when the cat is in oblivion. Some say the ex-dictator is gambling the State's moneys at one-horse races; others state that he is in Rio Grande, actively gathering men to invade the country. The latter supposition is ridiculous, as he has supporters enough here to drive all croakers into the Plata.

The river steamers are doing a good business. All about town you meet with Argentines, who, in view of disturbances, have left the Calle Florida to 'pasear' on the Union road. On the other hand, as fast as the 'emigrados' are returning here, Orientales are emigrating to your shores. A pretty state of affairs, quite too delicious for the agents.

The Sud America left this port crowded with Ausonians, who go back to Genoa, with a long tale as to security of life and property in the River Plate, for the next twelve months. After all, in civil war it is the industrious foreigner who loses most; he does not bear arms, but he loses what he has earned with the sweat of his brow.

Both imports and exports are dull for the present. The Customs' returns for the month of April are satisfactory and above the average.

Yours,

Voltaire.

May 10th.

Our Montevideo Rowing Club regatta came off in very good style. The meeting was numerous and select, and the entertainment was all that could have been desired excepting, of course, that our party was beaten by the Anglo-Porteño Rowing Club. The day was magnificent and the locality just the thing wanted, as the Santa Lucia bar has always smooth water and ample space. There was a good deal of excitement among the amateurs, in which the ladies joined heartily. I hope the thing will be repeated soon, as it is a manly excercise and was well got up; the expense is moderate and the little travel going and returning is just the thing to keep one lively. In the way of amusement we are otherwise well supplied to pass the winter long nights, two zarsuelas or Spanish opera companies, one French operatic and dramatic company, and great Hermann's sleight-of-haud 'soirees' are among the high toned, and I do not know how many other minor performances, amateur and professional, among which some very good concerts, in which last our population seem to be fast getting ahead in good taste and happy disposition. Some very clever 'dilettanti' are being shown off in young people natives and, foreign. Amateur theatricals are also becoming prevalent, and our young people seem to take it up with a will. Among the various more or less manly amusements, we may as well have a peep at our Tiro Nacional. The efforts being made to carry on the warlike amusement are great among the members of the young idea, and I observe that the thing has been taken up at the various town heads of departments. The spirit is strong, but I doubt the prudence of the persisting young folks, who are always more generous in their ideas than solid in their undertakings; yet, we cannot reprove harshly that which is well meant, and should 'la bete noire' try to show her teeth, it may be as well to be able to show fight in return.

Politically we have the Minister of War and Marine's manifesto directed to the journal *Diario del Comercio*, but implicitly to the people, in which he explains that he is not 'la bete noire' that people seem to think, and tries very hard to convince the community that he is a very good boy in his way, and closes with an offer of guarantee of good conduct, which is very edifying in a Minister of State. The Government has determined to raise Colonel Miro to the rank of General as one of the distinguished Uruguayan officers who accompanied the great South American Liberator, General San Martin, in his campaigns in the western and northern South American States against the Spanish. General Miro is about the only one officer existing of that mighty campaign, and is deservedly advanced to that rank as a virtuous veteran of the old times. He is very old, but I hope he may be able to join in the honors to be offered in this port to the remains of his former chief. With regard to Generals, let me make a passing remark well worthy of the circumstance. We have not been lavish in this country, of late, in raising officers to the rank of General, a good example shown by Colonel Latorre in refusing it himself and thereby preventing a batch of Generals from being created. In this respect we are not so bad as in other South American petty states, where Generals are as abundant as lawyers in Cordova. Talking of the Colonel, it may be as well to 'take a note of it' to the effect that he is expected every moment in town, and I surmise that he means to brave the lion in his den; whether he will succeed as Daniel did, is a thing for the future, but come he will, I am confident.

The Administration is being carried on more smoothly the last week; the exchequer has been liberally used in paying pressing money exigencies, employees have been paid outstandings and so far it is all right. The proceeds of last month's Custom House rent has not transpired, as far as my premises, which circumstance induces me to suppose that it has not reached much above a quarter of a million dollars, and, I may possibly mistake, but I think that May (this month) may not give even that, and then look out for squalls ahead. The paper money holders are trying to suggest very plausible ideas to the mind of the Government about paper money being accepted in the Custom House and other offices in payment of duties &c., in order to try and give it a circulation. Very 'a propos' indeed, just in these circumstances I do declare, and a very clever lawyer is at the head of the plan, much to my amusement. I think I mentioned about the 'observations' made by the Government against the bill sanctioned by this Parliament dividing the Paisandu Department in two. The thing will have to be reconsidered by Legislature, and this has been the means of checkmating, for the time, the pretentions of Maldonado, San Jose, and others (Pando and the Union included) who sigh for the 'autonomia' of certain districts to be converted into departments. With regard to the encroachment made in our port by the Argentine man-of-war Vigilante taking away the craft Pensiero from the very centre of our inner port, the affair is being discussed diplomatically and is being sifted in the public opinion to the no very charming remarks on the vigilance of our port authorities, and Custom House cutters, as very illustrative of what might be done 'in case of being winked at,' in smuggling a cargo of goods besides cartridges and rifles.

We are kept in considerable anxiety with regard to your political prospects for a protracted state of peace and tranquility, but I do not believe a word about fighting with rifles for the present; and if I did, I should be induced to alter my opinion about Porteño politics and my old idea about the back-door strings that old covies can pull when required to prevent mischief. Let your bullies not forget that Chile is in the background observing your motions, and keep heroism for a good cause. Such is at least my idea on the subjot of your spunky proclivities, spoiling the good opinion of sensible Europe with balderdash. Oh! if San Martin had been allowed to become a second Washington, these troubles would have been avoided. Where was the patriotism of your great statesmen of the times you so enhance in centenaries? His remains come back to the land of his birth and achievements just in time to perceive a bale in the way of the future. Let them keep it in mind.

Ralph.

CHASCOMUS.

The monotony of our usual camp life was pleasantly broken in upon on Thursday the 4th inst., on the occasion of our Minister, the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, being about to leave us for a few months to re-visit his native land. The members of the working committee of St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Chascomus, waited on him in order to present him with a tangible proof of the affection and esteem in which he is held by his congregation and hearers. The Rev. M. P. Ferguson met the committee, when the Chairman stated the object of their visit, and introduced Mr John Dodds, of the Estancia Las Mulas, who had been named and kindly consented to make the presentation, and whose remarks on the occasion I send you a copy of, as being more to the purpose than anything I can say. I also enclose Mr Ferguson's reply. Immediately after the presentation to Mr Ferguson, the children of the Sunday School, assisted by a few friends, presented to Mrs. Fullerton (Mr Ferguson's sister, who also leaves for her native land) a purse containing ten sovereigns as an acknowledgement of their love and gratitude for her services amongst them in the Sunday School. This was very gracefully done by Miss Bruce, one of the scholars, after which the meeting dispersed, everyone seemingly well pleased with the result:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Our Minister, the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, is about to leave us for a short time in order to revisit his native land after an absence of over 17 years, spent in uninterrupted labor amongst the Scotch community in this Province of Buenos Ayres. I say uninterrupted because during this period of time he has not been known even once to fail in keeping an appointment in the performance of his clerical duties, and this in spite of bad weather, bad roads, and frequently bad conveyances. He has not confined his labors to this one Partido of Chascomus, but has, in a true missionary spirit, followed up his countrymen in all directions in the discharge of his clerical duties. These facts are sufficient to prove that he has been in earnest about his work. And we are here met this day, in the name and on behalf of the members and adherents to St. Andrew's Church, for the purpose of giving our Minister a tangible proof that his services are appreciated by his congregation, and this purse, said to contain one hundred gold sovereigns, collected on the spur of the moment, speaks in language more eloquent than I can in words.

I now beg that you, Rev. M. P. Ferguson, accept this purse and its contents, presented to you by the members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, of Chascomus, in token of the high estimation in which you are held by your congregation as a Minister of the Gospel. I have great pleasure in handing to you, along with this purse, a list of subscribers' names, which I hope will be gratifying to you. I now beg that you all join me in wishing a safe and pleasant voyage to our minister and family, and a safe return.

REPLY.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Working Committee and Ladies—I cannot trust myself to say much on this interesting occasion; I cannot express in adequate terms all my feelings of thankfulness, and, I am sure, you will kindly excuse me on the eve of my bidding you an affectionate good-bye. This handsome Presentation evokes the warmest and deepest emotions of my heart, and the more so as it was altogether unexpected, and, I feel in a great measure, undeserved, seeing that I have often come short of my high ideal of a minister's life and duty, and after all that I have done I have only been striving to be a faithful workman, that needeth not to be ashamed. I am cheered exceedingly by this pleasing proof of your generous affection, kind appreciation and warm interest in my future welfare, and shall regard it as a stimulus to greater earnestness and diligence in this part of the Lord's vineyard. There are times in our lives when our hearts beat with a quicker throb, because our minds are filled with pleasing thoughts, and this is one of these points in our life. It is a great source of satisfaction and encouragement to a minister to find that there exists a true and abiding friendship on the part of the congregation, and now in my case a deeper affection and a more kindly interest than I was aware of. Whilst acknowledging only one Master, who is in Heaven, and always trying myself by the unremitting test of the Word of God, placing myself at the bar of conscience for approval or condemnation, I am not insensible to the good wishes and affectionate regard of my beloved people, I therefore very gratefully accept of this valuable token of your esteem and respect. I prize it highly: the watch which you commission me to procure will be to me very acceptable, and I hope will keep me always up to time, and remind me of the *main-spring* of joy in life. The gold in the purse will gradually disappear, but the affection and friendship of which it is a tangible token will never be effaced from my memory and the names of my friends here will ever be embraized in my heart. I thank you all here and all the congregation for their uniform kindness and Christian forbearance so many years. And I hope, God sparing me, to come back soon, refreshed and invigorated for further work in the Master's service. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the kind and valuable aid which the Committee of Management have always rendered me, and their constant readiness to assist me in my labours in every possible way, each one having done the Church good service; and the mantle of our former Secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Dodds, has fallen gracefully and fittingly upon our good friend Mr. N. M. Auld.

N.V.

THE TUCUMAN AND JUJUY RAILWAYS.

Dear *Standard*,

In a former letter I gave a slight sketch of the railway from Cordova to Tucuman, as it appears to a traveller.

I will now add a few particulars regarding the engineering and commercial features of this line, and its proposed prolongation to Jujuy, which should be found interesting.

I am indebted for the following data to the 'Memoria del Ferro Carril Nacional del Norte' for 1879, containing also the report of M. Dumesnil, the talented engineer and manager of the Tucuman Railway, regarding the projected line to Salta and Jujuy.

In this work there is nothing stated regarding the original cost of the road, which, from what I have heard, seems to have been somewhat excessive. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that this railway is a highly useful and necessary work, which has brought great benefits to the Northern Provinces and is now yielding a very fair revenue.

The total length of the Tucuman Railway now worked from Cordova to Tucuman is 546 kilometres. There are twenty-two stations in all. The journey is at present performed in two days, and there are only three passenger trains a week. During 1879 34,137 passengers and 56,859 tons of goods have been carried by this railway—

	$fts.
Giving a gross revenue of	472,071.98
Traffic expenses	248,109.41
Leaving a net profit of..	223,962.57

The gross products and revenue of the line have been steadily advancing since the official opening in 1877, as may be seen from the following table:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Gross products ..	350,754	407,938	472,071
Traffic expenses..	245,701	258,330	248,109
Net profits.....	114,563	145,408	223,962

It is calculated by Mr. Dumesnil that the net profits will increase at a rate of not lesss than $f.25,000 annually, so that by 1888 the net revenue will amount to at least $f.315,000.

Seeing the number of sugar manufactories being erected and in project in this and the neighbouring provinces, this may be considered a very moderate estimate.

The earnings of the road have, with the concurrence of the Government, been applied to its repair, as it was in a very bad condition at the beginning of last year, when the new Directory took it in charge. Such diligence has been applied, however, that it is now in a very fair condition, and it is proposed that the revenue be in future devoted to paying for the extension.

The Directors, in their report, allude to several difficulties with which they have to contend, from which most of the other railways of this country are free. First there is the great trouble of the difference of currency in the Provinces through which the line passes, from which cause they allege that they lost in exchange last year no less than $f.23,917. This they hope to avoid somewhat in future by the establishment of an official rate of exchange in the station—or in other words, the loss will fall on the public. (Another comment on the disgraceful state of the currency in this Republic).

There is also a long stretch of the line, on which there are six stations, which has hitherto been dependent for water on a supply brought on tanks in the trains. But it seems that by sinking about 30 metres water is to be found nearly all these stations, so that this expense also will disappear.

They complain, too, of the action of the Government in lowering the freights on sugar and machinery for sugar-mills in Tucuman, which articles have formed a great proportion of the goods carried. As each looks to his own interest, this is but natural: but it is for the Government to consider if the development of the sugar industries compensates for the loss of railroad revenues.

The report of M. Dumesnil is full of very interesting calculations to railroad men, and shows him to be a thorough and painstaking officer. The different ratios of expenditure per passenger and ton of goods to the kilometres run etc. is very instructive, and though it is the fashion in the United States to laugh at this sort of work, it is, nevertheless, valuable, as it shows the accountant at a glance where most of the expense is being made, and enables him to compare one road with another.

The country between Tucuman and Jujuy has been explored during last year and several routes have been surveyed. It will lie with the Government and Congress to decide which of those will be taken. More or less, the distance will be 340 kilometres. The country is pretty rough, requiring some very steep grades, and a considerable part of the road runs through dense forests and alongside unhealthy swamps, from which the surveying parties suffered a good deal. The estimated cost of the prolongation is 4,041,030 70.

M. Dumesnil submits two proposals for carrying out this work. (1) That the administration should construct 50 kilom. a year, in which case Salta would be reached in five years and Jujuy in two more. (2) To construct 100 kilom. per annum, in which case the whole prolongation would be made in 3½ years. For the raising of the necessary capital he proposes for the first scheme the issue of 15,000 bonds of 100 fts. each, at 6 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund, which would construct 120 kilometres of road. Two years afterwards a like issue would take place, and again in another two years. The subscribers to these bonds would be asked to pay their amount in quotas of 20 fts. every six months, and interest would only be paid on the amounts actually received which could easily be done out of the active revenue of the railway, without taking into consideration the augmentation of traffic by the new sections opened.

For the second project the bonds would be issued at intervals of a year instead of bi-annually, and the quotas paid up every three months instead of every six. But in this case the Government would require to make up a probable deficiency of 18,000 fts. the fourth year and 6,000 in the fifth, after which the revenue of the line would probably suffice till the closing of the debt.

It is recommended in any case that the National Government should guarantee 7 per cent. to the bondholders.

The above appears to be a very feasible and favourable scheme, and we hope to see it adopted. It only wants the approval of Congress to be put into practice.

Besides the great benefits to be derived from opening up the rich provinces of the North, the Argentines would by this railway obtain a large portion of the trade of Bolivia.

Since the blockade of the West Coast, this traffic has sensibly increased, and now about 100 carts of goods are despatched daily, besides mule trains for Bolivia.

In the months of June 1879 to Jan. 1880, about 18,500 tons of cargo have been despatched from Tucuman for Bolivia, and this trade is daily increasing. Besides this, about 1300 arrobes of silver in bars have been received in the same time from the mines of Bolivia. How much this traffic will augment with the aid of a railway may be easily imagined.

Yours, &c.,

John Samson.

Tucuman, 6th May, 1880.

The news from Chile is that no battle need be expected at Tacna till about the 25th, as bad roads and weather retarded the advance of the 40 splendid Krupp guns which the invader has to oppose to 12 guns on the allied side. This is the official story, but in Valparaiso there is a nervous whisper that all the Chilian ammunition has turned out unserviceable!—Contractor's ammunition, like the paper-soled boots supplied to our troops in the Crimea. On the other hand, the allies are in a worse fix, as the contractors have stopped the Commissariat supplies. The Commander-in-Chief of the Chilian army, General Escala, has resigned: can't stand Sotomayor, his Chief of Staff and representative of Government.

The peak of the mighty Chimborazo has at last been profaned by the foot of man, and that man an Englishman. What the great Humboldt and others failed to achieve an English baronet, travelling for pleasure, has accomplished. Well done.

It is said that the venerated Fray Esquiu, Bishop of Cordoba, is seriously ill.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

May 7th, 1880.

Quite in accordance with the evident tendency of the gold market on the 5th, the precious metal opened at 31 for all dates. The actual necessities for the day, indicated by the cash sales, only reached $53,000, closing sellers at 5 cents advance. For the end of the month $305,000 were done at the uniform price of 31. May and June showed insignificant operations at 31 and 31.05. A joint transaction for July and August fetched only 30.95.

Cédulas denote a continued weakness, opening for cash at 85½ and closing at 85⅜. For the end of the month, commencing at cash prices, they fell to 85 round.

Treasury Bills suffer most in the general depression of stock, being dealt in at 75 for cash.

Mr. Eggerton, British Minister, returned last evening from the camp, and we understand that the necessary diplomatic steps will be immediatly taken for a formal 'reclamo' from the National Government for its detention of the Plato and Bessel.

At 4 o'clock it was stated on 'Change that the question of the Plato and Bessel was in a fair way to a satisfactory solution; the British Minister having had already two interviews with the National authorities. Judging by the jovial appearans of Captains Tannar and Hudson, no one could for a moment surmise that they were ticket-of-leave men.

We regret to say that our advices from the camp are most disastrous, particularly in the South. It was said on 'Change that on one large estancia beyond Dolores gangs of peones have been engaged to 'cuerear'. At the renowned estancia Fortuna de Peña the cattle have to be moved off. At Ajo, Tuyu, and even Tres Arroyos, the seca is most alarming. In the West the camps are somewhat better, and at Bragado, Junin and Lincoln there is no scareity of grass or water. In the North, however, nearly all the farmers are moving, not only cattle, but also sheep, and if the rain does not come, the losses will be tremendous. At Salto and Chacabuco there is plenty of pasturage for sheep, but the cattle must in many places be moved further out. All the men who bought cheap outside lands have hit the nail on the head, and the cattle are being sent out to these lands as fast as the peones can drive them.

A friend who visited some of the Southern camps informs us that the estancieros there have still plenty of grass for sheep; but should the long wished for rain not come soon, cattle must be moved. The price asked for camp is $8 m/c. per head for horned cattle per month. This is a high figure should the owners be oblig d to pay it for any lengthened period, and would make the first cost of novllos very dear, when peons' wages, loss in transit &c. are added.

Advices from Montevideo report the Centro Comercial Meeting on Monday a very dull affair. The attendance was wretchedly small. The subscription was reduced to two dollars monthly, and some other unimportant business transacted. Dr Meliton Gonzalez, Director of Public Works, has gone to Cuñapiru. The Chilian wine recently imported in Montevideo is said to be selling well. Messrs Dumaresq Lobos & Co. are expecting a splendid lot of Durham cattle by the Tycho Brahe. The firm f Risso and Schiaffino is dissolved, the latter carrying on the business. The lighter Pensiero, with a cargo from BuenosAires, has been totally lost off Carmelo; crew saved; cargo gone to the bottom.

The urgent invitation by the Bolsa Syndic to the cream of the commercial potentates of the market met with a hearty response yesterday. For some time before the conference commenced the hall of the Bolsa was occupied by a goodly gathering of members and brokers who were interested in the result. After about an hour's deliberation the 'notables' decided to present a petition to the two Governments, representing the universal anxiety of the commercial body for the preservation of peace. They have addressed a note to each Power requesting them to specify a date when a delegation will be received; and we understand that to-morrow will be fixed on. Meantime signatures from all respectable business men are being collected. To-day a meeting of the "Centro de Comercio" added to the already weighty commercial opinion elicited on the political question. It is to be hoped that this respectful intervention will carry its due influence. But, descending from the higher moral territory of ethics to the lower but more practical one of self interest, it is evident that civil war does not suit either party. The ultimate victor in the fratricidal strife would enter on the lugubrious administrative prospect of empty Treasury chests, ruined foreign credit, disaffected citizens, and a paralysed commerce. Mutual forbearance and common sense alone can and, we believe, will tide the country over the present imminent peril. If these fail, the robustest and most promising of the world,s young nations will foolishly forfeit forty years of its future.

The clearance of the R.M.S. Elbe was the business of the day. Since the sailing of the Boyne in the year 1872, when the old mole could hardly hold all the passengers, and a special nursery cabin for the accommodation of 200 children had to be arranged, we have not had such a Royal Mail hegira as to-day. Four long pages of Mr Green's book filled with the names of passengers. Mr Madorna and family have postponed their departure till next steamer. We hope to see all our friends back again at the close of the year, after their pleasant and reinvigorating European trip.

Captain Hudson, commander of s.s. Bessel, was warmly welcomed on 'Change; also Capt. Tanner, of the Plato, they both came ashore on Wednesday evening and landed their passengers, but the Argentine picquet of guards still remains on board the Bessel, which really seems inexplicable, since even if the steamer had arms on board, she could not be held responsible, being a mere common carrier and receiving all cases contents unknown, as is the custom of the trade.

Our advices from Montevideo this morning are as follows—

"The past month has been most prosperous to wheat holders. The rise in the prices of wheat in Buenos Aires has given room for large profits, even up to 40 o/o. A more active commercial movement has ensued between both countries, an activity which would continue, if it were fostered by more liberal and reciprocal custom laws. Our wheat export has veered round since February to the Argentine Confederation, as the transactions left larger profits than with Brazil. The limits of prices for export to Brazil was 7 to 8 rls., whilst in Buenos Aires the figures rose to 10 rls. for flour and $f.7 to 7½ the 9 arr. of wheat. Our millers endeavour to compete with the speculators for B. Aires and bought heavily; but had to give in, and continued selling their flour at the usual rates, in spite of the rise in wheat; it would have been more profitable to sell the wheat, instead of turning it into flour. Nevertheless the general aspect of the market is not favorable. The Argentine Republic is still in need of much wheat, as the present prices and our exports show, and several cargoes are expected from Chile. From North America cargoes of wheat are also imminent. We thus not only lose the B. Aires market, but we run the risk of seeing our own market encumbered with these arrivals. We may, therefore, depend upon a fall in prices. The millers, who are now in a fix, can only be relieved by a more liberal law, suppressing all duties on foreign corn, both here and in the Argentine Republic. The production of the year promises to be double that of the last.

May 8th, 1880

The result of yesterday's session of the Nat. Chamber of Deputies was looked for with the greatest anxiety, and numbers of the mercantile community delayed their diurnal exodus to unseemly hours with the hope of knowing more than any one else. The debates were 'salty,' and the political manoeuvrers exhibited strategy of a high order. The antagonistic parties seemed well balanced, and no Motion showed a greater discrepancy than 4 votes. The ultimate result appears to be that the report of the minority of the Comision de Poderes will be discussed before that of the majority. The sitting was postponed at 6 o'clock p.m. until Monday next.

Notwithstanding the still critical aspect of affairs the gold market commenced steady, but calm at 31.05 for cash, and 5 cents lower for the end of the month. Ready gold soon evinced a sympathy for its distant relative, and the historic bell tolled out an official quotation of 31 for money down, Saturday next, and the end of the month For June the price fell from 31 to 30.96, at wh ch last figure the only operation for August was effected. A decidedly speculative sale of $10,000, with option to deliver until the end of the year, was also recorded.

The state of the Bolsa to-day is, indeed, suggestive of the very melancholy position of the country. On a table in the porch lay the petition to the Governments asking for peace: it received signatures every instant, and, as evidence of the unanimous desire of the commerce of Buenos Ayres for peace, it is indeed incontrovertible—yet the affair suggests a state of things which few anticipated. The business of the day was much interrupted by this movement; and it was announced that Monday will be a half holiday, as all town will march with the peace petition to President and Government. The Fagare Committee has also taken action in the matter and invited various gremios to close on Monday.

The following is a list of the Committee of brokers named to supervise the meeting arrangements on Monday:—

A Agrelo, A Altgelt, M Acevedo, A Basabe, L V Blumberg, U Buzelli, J Boado, A Blayer, M de Belaustegui, C Barker, L Billinghurst, J Carminati, E Coll, H Calvo, L Correa Morales, A Dandrean, R Dumais, A Dutilloy, J Dumas, M Ernaty, R Eastman, E Fariña, A Fariña, P Fragueiro, P Frangenheam, A Rojo, P Figueroa, E M Frias, G Gandolfo, T Ghiraldez, R Garcia, G Gunther, A Gras, H Green, B Haymes, J Irigoyen, G Klein, F Kruls, J Lafuente, J M Larrazabal, W Leslie, J Louton, F Lecube Lopez, C Lumb, R Merlo, F S Meyans, A Morsaline, G Murti, N Mendez, A Mera, F S Marson, J W Morse, A J Mallos, A Musso, J Medina, B Martinez, E Maschwitz, L Naon, C Oyuela, J Pistranera, V Peralta, A Penard, S Palacios, M A Pasman, A Richard, L Rodriguez, R de la Serna, R Sala, A Victor, M Torres, P Trelles, D Tanner, J Vescovo, J P White, J Wilkinson, R Watson, E Zwingen, J Trigo.

The news from the camp continues unfavorable, and another week has gone by without rain; people in the city know little of the state of things outside, and since last Monday affairs have grown so much worse that we learn from some camp subscribers that it is touch or go with the camp and politicians may take matters more quietly, as if the rain does not come, the Province of Buenos Aires will be ruined and there will be nothing to fight for. All the camps of the near partidos, notwithstanding that the cattle have been removed, are now so bare that the sheep have to be moved out, and the great difficulty is to know where to movethem to, since the outside camps are too coarse for sheep and only suited for cattle; spite of all this we hear of 5 flocks just sent out to a new estancia at Rojas, and on another estancia in the same partido where hitherto no sheep have ever been seen there are now ten flocks sent out from the Fortin and San Antonio de Areco. Wired frontier camp at the moment is in great request, and we hear of two alambrados rented for horned cattle at $5m/c per head per month, which seems a high figure, but a mere trifle if it save the cattle.

The Montevidean Statistical Department publishes very interesting trade returns for the year 1879, which reflect much credit on that department; we note that the exports show a falling off of 846,197 pats compared with the previous year the figures being—

Export 1878..... 17,492,158
Export 1879..... 16,645,961

Trade with France, United States, Mauritius, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Africa, West Indies, and Teneriffs shows increase, whilst there is a great falling off with England, Brazil, Cuba, Belgium, Germany, Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Japan, China, and Falkland Islands. The paper merits the attention of merchants.

Messrs Ganlolfi & Moss report as follows in their foreign mail circular:—

"Imports continus paralyzed; in general prices keep firm, but importers are not anxious to sell, fearing civil war and a consequent rise in gold. In exports very little doing; no stock of wool, and arrivals few; the new clip is all sold. Prices firm. Sheepskins in good demand, and mataderos sold at 40. In spite of the rise in gold, we have confidence in the power of the Provincial Bank to prevent any serious advance in the premium, by means of exchange, the lever by which paper money will be gradually raised in value. The past year's business has left a large balance of trade in favour of this country, but just now political fears override everything, and every one wishes to hold gold. This state of things will soon settle itself by the sale of the gold, which will not be wanted to take exchange, as the Bank draws on better terms for paper, and as all the home trade is in paper money, none will look for gold except those who believe in civil war and an enormous advance in the premium. However, there is hardly a merchant in the city who believes civil war possible. It is already well known how an arrangement is to be arrived at, and this will be after apparent discussion accepted at the last moment. Meanwhile, merchants can get exchange for paper on advantageous terms, and the timid ones will have to sell their gold at a loss when the end comes. The Governor's message was the event of the fortnight. Several mercantile houses have offered the Provincial Government the $300,000 recently voted by the Chambers for arms, so there will be no need to apply to the Bank. It is, however, our hope and belief that all will end quietly. The memoria of the Provincial Finance Minister, Sr Balbin, has attracted much attention and is a striking proof of the zeal and ability with which he discharges the duties of his high post."

May 10th, 1880.

The excitement on the Bolsa this morning baffles all description. Aside from the disturbing influence of the peace meeting, convoked for to-day, the news that General Roca had arrived at the Tigre, and that Governor Tejedor had gone down to meet him, provoked a stiff stand-from-under feeling, and gold, the barometer of feeling and of hope, opened with a shock and with a fall of 25 cents. So great was the excitement on the Bolsa that although there was a very strong disposition to operate or speculate, it was difficult to make business transactions with the parties looked for. Since the Bolsa was first opened in this city it has never witnessed such a scene as to-day, and we point to the matter to show the tremendous growth of interests and the fearful consequences that must ensue, if those interests are jeopardised. The conduct of General Roca in retiring from the post of Candidate, with a sweeping majority in his favor, is calculated to make him the most popular man in this country, and his bitterest opponents spoke in the highest terms of him in the hall. Mr Beccar stood at the petition table all the morning, getting signatures, and a Bolsa official stood in the side aisle handing merchants and brokers white ribbons, to pin to the coat and make as it were a white peace cockade, which gave to our very well dressed members a new and pleasant appearance. The street in front of the Bolsa was so thronged, even at noon, that it was difficult to pass through, and to meet the voice of the market, the appeal of the country and the exigencies of the situation the gold ring was shut at 1 o'clock, being half an hour earlier than the legal hour. To the classical student the appearance of the town reminded one of the scene in Rome when the whole city was closed to make a peace deputation to Coriolanus. In Carthage also when Regulus was sent back to Rome, every shop in the city was closed, and Mark Antony and Octavia, in their memorable interview, only played the same part that Tejedor and Roca repeated in the Tigre this morning.

Gold opened at 30.70 and closed at 30.60. Only 28,500 cash sold. For the end of the month 642,000 sold at 30.55, and for June and July at 30.50. Gold for the end of the year was offered, but no buyers came forward.

Treasury Bils advanced with a bound, and closed at 78½. The long visages of some very heavy holders on Saturday were no longer seen. The fright which many holders of stocks got was indeed great, but the men who trusted to the last and never doubted have suffered nothing, whilst these who sold at 75 tried to replace to-day, which could be only done at a loss.

The appointment of Mr Cortinez to the portfolio of Hacienda meets with universal praise. Mr. Cortinez is well and favorably known in this market, and a worthy successor of Dr. Plaza, whose able note of resignation we are obliged, through press af matter, to hold for to-morrow.

The *Nacional* of Saturday publishes a rather interesting communication about the Bankrupt Caja de Credito, the lawyers' fees and the list of creditors. The concern, which at one time was in such high repute that the shares were at a high premium, smashed up, and the following creditors' petition the judge for the removal of Don Joss M. Pavia:—

	$ m/c.
Sr. D Jose de Carabassa, su credito	343,000
General D Rufino Guido, id	702,250
D Guillermo Thompson, por el F. C. del Este	500,000
D Luis Belgrano	2,486,687
D Carlos V Belgrano	205,000
D M nuel Magdaleno	500,000
Sta. Emilia Moutier	367,500
Sr. D Bernal o A Rodriguez	462,875
Sra. de Rawson	150,000
Sr. D Juan Andres Rodriguez	350,000
D Victorino A Ramirez	125,000
Dr D Juan C Belgrano, por su esposa	300,000
D Jose Maria Gonzalez	417,050
Sra. Da. Carlota L de Gonzalez	270,950
Sr. D JossA Chas	30,000
D Juan B Thorne	600,000
D Antonio Miguel Delfino, Dr. D Anibal Blosi, por varios acreedores	319,050
D Fernando Alfaro, por las Sras Da. C M de Alfaro, C Muñiz y A Alfaro	520,675
D Jose Ghiglassa, por la testamentaria de Delfino	250,000
D Agustin Port-la	983,250
D Anton o Armesto	326,000
D Teodora Beaumarie	50,000
D Juan B Castillo	50,000
D Luis Zoccola	50,000
D Clemente Bertoni	46,101
D E Pons	33,539
D Juan B Thorne	30,000
D J Gagliardo, por Chiavella	18,256
Sra. Da. Rosaria Lopez	17,297
Sr. D Julio Laurent	6,423
D Miguel Daneri	6,057
D Antonio Mermet	5,450
Sra. Da. Cirila Alvarado	4,306
Sr. D Manuel Martinez	25,500
Total....	$m/c.10,578,717

The drought in the South is said to be worse than in the North, and a well known farmer of Mar Chiquito bought this morning in the South Plaza 500 fanegas of maize to send down to his estancia to feed his fine sheep. Our friend says that the state of things in the South is far worse than in the North, as the North men by driving out 20 leagues always find good land and plenty of pasturage, but in the South as far as Bahia Blanca the camps are the same, and the Moro, which was always considered as the very best land, is now as bare as the street. Many farmers say that the seca has all the appearance of the terrible seca of 1859.

The sales of several lots of land in the districts of 9 de Julio, Rojas, and Junin are spoken of, but as yet not made public, but we hear of some very large transactions said in a few days will give particulars.

May 11th, 1880.

The Bolsa opened this morning convulsed with the exciting events which weigh so tremendously on the market. Gold that ran down 45 cents yesterday, under the conviction that all would be arranged opened this morning at 30.90, and advanced five cents up to the closing hour; indeed it speaks for the great confidence of our merchants and bankers in the country and its future that gold did not rise more. The news spread by the bulletins was still of a character to inspire peace. It was known that Don Manuel Ocampo, Don Eduardo Madero, Dr T Garcia and Dr V de la Plaza, late Minister of Hacienda, had left town last night by special train for the Tigre to confer with Roca, and that these gentlemen had a long and animated conference with him, and only arrived back in town at half past 4 o'clock this morning. Dr Plaza and Mr Edward Madero, we hear, were the great spokesmen of Buenos Aires at this memorable conference. General Roca seemed to be much moved, but replied that he was so far pledged with his party to offer more than the Vice-Presidency to Governor Tejedor, and a mixed conciliatory Cabinet.

Presitent Avellaneda, after the return of Governor Tejedor, wrote a long letter to General Roca explaining to him the part which patriotism called him to act. The general feeling in the market to-day was that no matter what position General Roca takes now President Avellaneda and a majority in Congress would no longer be with him, and matters have been pushed to such an extremity that affairs would now find their level without the interference of the General or his unyielding party. A special meeting at the National Government House was called to-day for two o'clock by President Avellaneda, and all the representative Argentines who figured in yesterday's demonstration were invited to attend. The commercial community of the Plate has therefore not lost all hope of an amicable arrangement, which will be brought about by the President and Congress, as the interests compromised in this great question were only understood by Congress after the affair of yesterday. Yesterday at half past 4 o'clock 90,000 pats gold were offered at 30.45, and no one to buy, which shows how the market then stood. This afternoon after 2 o'clock gold gold ruled weaker, and sellers were offering at 30.85.

Gold opened with a jump at 30.90, the sales cash reached 143,351, and closed at 30.95. For the end of the month over 1 million of patacones sold opening at 30.90 and closing at 30.85. For June and July at 30.80. The sales during hours amounted to 911,351. It was quite evident from the tone of the market that merchants were not buying and that the operations of the day were purely amongst speculators.

Cédulas ruled slightly easier than yesterday and dropped from 85⅝ to 85⅜. Yesterday holders asked 86. For the end of the month they were done at 85½. Treasury Bills, spite of the political upheaving, closed firm at 78, having dropped to 77½, and New Nat. Bonds of 1876 were done at their former figure 75.

Although the Plato sailed to-day there was very little exchange done for her, and the rates rule about the same. The Provincial Bank drew up to the close of the week $100,000 and took a like amount at 5,25 to 27 Paris, and 50d London, but since then has done little.

The latest telegram from Antwerp, which will be found in another column, shows a severe reaction in wool, and washed wool is down one franc, which is a seriousmatter.

Discount brokers report that all the banks stopped discounting to-day, owing to the political state of affairs.

The American mails were delivered to-day, and we note in the circulars that the shipments of pine to 30th March were two millions of feet and 1½ million loading.

At afterhours gold ruled much weaker, sellers offering at 30,75, no buyers; and sales made for October, Nov. and Dec. at 30.55. President Avellaneda sent a special invitation to Dn Emilio Fernandez, President of the Bolsa, to attend the meeting to-day. This is the first time that the President of the Bolsa has been invited to a Cabinet Meeting, and it speaks well for the improved turn in affairs. No man in Buenos Aires could fill better or more worthily the high position of President of the Bolsa than Sr Dn Emilio Fernandez, whose sound judgment is worth more than the opinions of lawyers and politicians. The news on 'Change was that there will be a change in the Ministry, General Mitre for War and Mr Sarmiento Education. Others said that whatever the 'Comision de Honor' of to-day decides on General Roca will accept. En fin things look on the mend.

The Bank balance-sheet was out this morning and will be found at foot; it is most important, as showing the state of the market, but we are all so enveloped in politics that we have no time for anything save trashy bulletins which live but for the moment.

The sale of a lot of 5,000 dry hides is spoken of, but on reserved terms; also 500 heavy B. Aires hides at 63 rls.

We regret to announce the arrival in the market of some epidemia cow hides, a very bad beginning for the winter season, and from all we gather from farmers in town, things in the camp look very bad and flocks of sheep are being moved in every direction; the drought appears to be worse in the South than in the North, but we have seen men from Pavon and Arroyo Medio who have come inside to look for land for their flocks, as the camps up there are even worse than at Areco or Mercedes. The drought is even more alarming than our politics; such weather for another fortnight, and Roca and Tejedor will have nothing to fight about.

There was a drop in the sheepskin market this morning, and some wools bought outside coming to market now cannot be sold at prices to cover. Inferior wool that a week ago moved off easily at $100 can now with difficulty be sold at 87. One lot of good mestiza wool was sold this morning in the South Market at 120 m/c. Dry cow hides are now down to $180 per pesada, and good ones sell at 195 m/c, and a good lot of sheepskins sold at 36½ rls.

The following is the Provincial Bank balance-sheet for the month April 1880:—

Debe	Metalico.	M'da cor'te.
A Capital	4,446,879	511,863,149
Depositos particulares a premio.	8,295,444	789,698,158
Id sin premio	311,727	8,353,074
Gobierno Prov'l Notas	18,800,000	954,433
Sucursales de Dolores		8,925,865
Id Chascomus		2,976,125
Oro de cambio ley 30 Junio '73	3,000,000	
Diversos	616,451	45,691,068
	35,571,500	1,368,481,874

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Edificio del Banco		4,534,874
Bonos Municipales		21,970,521
Fondos Publicos Provinciales		34,392,000
Fondos publicos Nacionales	529,350	96,006,100
Id en Europa	3,000,000	
Sucursales		53,032,304
Letras a cobrar	7,471,992	687,021,601
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B. Aires, Mayo 7 de 1880.
V. F. Lopez.

M. Cuyar. Inspectos. B. Gavan. Secretario.

Messrs Bunge & Co., of Antwerp, under date Antwerp, April 8th, 1880, give the following:—

Wool—

Demand continues large to such an extent that supplies can hardly keep pace with it. The present period usually characterised by large arrivals and a comparative absence of demand has this year been quite the reverse, and our stock is kept within narrow limits. Large transactions are daily reported and prices rule strongly in sellers' favour. The value of an average Buenos Aires primera 30 to 31 o/o must be quoted now at from fs.1.90 to fs.1.95, and buyers seem ready to continue operating roundly on this basis.

Large as the late advance in this market has been, it appears, from telegrams received from the River Plate that prices at the source at present even exceed those current here, hence buyers find it advantageous to secure floating parcels which can be realised by importers at a handsome profit though cheaper than could be bought at the places of production, and it is owing to this fact that a very extensive business has been done to arrive, quite a new feature in this market.

The following is our statistical position:—

	Bales.	Bales.
Arrivals from Buenos Aires	9,241	
Stock on 26th March		9,482
" Montevideo	1,275	
" Rivers	45	11,361
Sales by private contract	5,388 bls.	21,043
Public Sales		
Transit	3,323	8,711
Stock to-day		12,332

Our next public auctions are fixed to open either on the 26th, 27th, or 28th inst. The quantity to be brought forward on the occasion is not yet positively known, but we do not expect it will exceed about 15,000 bales.

Sheepskins—

Our market continues almost bare of stock, hence transactions have remained very insignificant. Sales 30 bales. Stock 187 bales.

Hides—

We have to report a slightly increased demand with perhaps a somewhat better feeling in consequence, though prices are but indifferently held.

Arrivals of new season saladero are beginning to come in on a tolerably liberal scale. B. Aires are selling slowly at f.83, for 20-25 kilos, and f.89 for 25-52 kilos.

The supply of dry hides continues limited and for this description there is an almost absolute absence of demand.

No sales to arrive.

Killings in the River Plate on first instant amounted to 8,410,000 against 900,000 on the same date last year.

Tallow—

The market remains substantially in the same state as we described it in our last issue, dull and with a decidedly downward tendency. A small sale of mutton has been effected at f.81½ and according to this the value of beef should not exceed f.83 to f.83½. Sales 70 hogsheads mutton. Stock 25 pipes, 409 hogsheads beef, and 165 pipes, 272 hogsheads mutton.

Don Fernando Brunkhorst, the leading barraquero of the Plaza Once, and Mr Charles Lix Klett jr., the representative in the Plate of Messrs. H A Grau & Co. of Tourcoing and Antwerp, both leave for Europe in the Hohenzollern on 26th inst.

May 12th, 1880.

The gold market ruled evener to-day, and the business done was much smaller than yesterday. Gold for cash ruled much firmer than on time, which shows that confidence rules in the market. Another Cabinet Meeting with the representative men was held to-day at 3 o'clock in the Nat. Government House, and at half past 2 o'clock Mr Emilio Fernandez, the President of the Bolsa, left for the National Government House; we saw Dr Gorostiaga, Sr Frias, Gen. Mitre, and others also going on the same errand. Congress met to-day to be adjourned for two days, much to the surprise of the thousands assembled in the Plaza 25 de Mayo. The appearance of that Plaza at 2 o'clock indeed reflected the times we live in, and between policemen and lookers on, the old Plaza was so thronged that it looked like the May feasts.

Gen. Roca's letter, which we publish in another column, was much discussed; it reads very temperate, and although he does not say much, still his disavowal of civil war and his obedience to the decision of Congress show that the arrangement of the question rests more with Congress than with the Candidates.

The general impression in the market is that Preside nt Avellaneda, Dr Plaza and others who have high influence with Congressales are resolutely determined for peace, and that it is probable if the Requista party does not come to some terms, there will be a majority in the house in favor of the Conciliation party, which will save the situation, and it is in consequence of this conviction that the market rules so steady as it does.

The death of Dn Juan Robbio threw a gloom over one portion of the Bolsa; he died in Italy having left here about a year ago; deceased was a prominent Plaza broker and much esteemed by all, he had been a resident of the Plate for 30 years, and leaves a large family in this city to mourn his loss. Some of the best families in town are thrown into mourning by this news; he was 65 years of age and died wealthy.

The British gunboat Elk, that entered yesterday, it seems, was at first mistaken by the Argentine war vessel for another of Lamport & Holt's steamers, but the attempt to stop her amounted to nil, and Captain Clanchy pursued the even tenour of his way without even the discharge of a minute gun or the firing of a blank cartridge. The news on 'Change was that there will be a change in the Ministry, General Mitre for War and Mr Sarmiento Education. Others said that whatever the 'Comision de Honor' of to-day decides on General Roca will accept. En fin things look on the mend.

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Comision Consultiva.—Pedro Sabatta, N Nisbuhr, A Charost, Gustavo Meya, Abel H Arene, Juan Storni, Eugenio Riva, Severino Lahaye, Mateo Forrester, Francisco Chas, Julio Burur, Francisco Arias, Manuel Gofii.

Comisionados—

Sr. A Devotto para acompañar al Dr. Don Vicente F Lopez.

Sr M Correa Morales id Dr Don Juan B. Alberdi.

Sr. F Sassemberg id Dr. Don Guillermo Rawson.

Sr. R Artagaveytia id General Don Domingo F Sarmiento.

Sr. Juan Zimmermann id General Don Bartolome Mitre.

Sr. Pommez id Dr. Don J B Gorostiaga y Sr. Don Felix Frias.

The following Clubs and Societies were also represented:—

Españolas—Club Español, Sociedad de Beneficencia Española, Club Catalan, Lauracbat, Centro Gallego, Sociedad Española, Caja de Reimpatriacion, Sociedad Española de Socorros Mutuos, Sociedad Aurora, Sociedad Iberia, Montepio de Monserat, Sociedad Cosmopolita de Dependientes.

Italianas—Unione e Benevolenza, Nazionale Italiana, Unione degli Operai Italiani Circolo Andrea Doria, Italia Unita, Patria e Lavoro, Monteroso al Mare, Instrusione a M S, San Jose de Flores.

Francesas—Club Français, Société de Secours Mutuels, La Republicaine, Enfants de Beranger, Apollon, La France, Les Gents, Club Français de l'Union, Societe de Secours Mutuels, L'Union, Les Amis des Naufragés, La Minerva, Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels.

Argentinas—Comision de Pagares, Club Industrial, Centro Industrial Argentino, Centro Comercial, Sociedad de Dependientes, Comision de la Exposicion Continental, Sociedad de Sastres.

The following members of the Bolsa and comercio of Rosario also telegraphed their adhesion to the movement:—

Carlos Troncher, Gerente del Banco de Londres y Rio de la Plata; J Benegas, Gerente del Banco Nacional; Jose Garcia Gonzalez, Bemberg Heimendahl y Ca, Ruillon, Marini y Ca, Juan N Coll, Machain y Ca, Ledesma Hnos, Sugasti, Alfaro y Ca. Jose Verdaguer, Ad Senac y Ca, Zietjen y Ca, Brignardello e hijo, Gonzalez Hnos y Ca, Reguier Hnos, J Aussat y Ca, Bcitia y Ca, Demarchi Parodi y Ca, E Ortiz y Ca, R Gonzalez y hermanos, Juan M Ortiz, Miono Carreaga y Ca, C Candela y Ca, Pissen y Hnos, Carlos Ortiz y Ca, Coppola Hnos, Bartolo Castelli, Vicente Ocampo y Ca, Manuel J Paz, J Sabatho, Acosta Borelly y Ca, Frugoni Matta y Pastaglioni, Escayola Canale y Ca, Davies y Blyth, Amelon y Ca, A Briet, Regia Sala y Ca, Duguid y Ca, Kerm Schlieper y Ca.

May 13th, 1880.

The Bolsa opened this morning with a decidedly better feeling. Cedulas and Treasury Bills advanced, gold ruled hard enough for cash, but opened at 30 65 for the end of the month, and owing to the free purchases of speculators advanced to 30.75. The sales cash were small, only amounting to 34,197. The whole business of the day was but 405,197.

The political news on 'Change was that the Requista party in Congress had named Dr. Plaza, and the Tejedorista party Genl. Mitre to come to terms on the question of the elections. There was some talk on 'Change of the mooted resignation of Governor Tejedor, in which event Dr Moreno would hold the reins of Govt., when it is thought terms would be more easily arrived at, but these, after all seem but Bolsa rumours, and the affairs of the country suffer so much from this intense political excitement that it is to be hoped this week a finale will be put to so prejudicial a situation.

At the National Government House to-day we believe there was no further conference, but the gardens and grounds were crowded with military officers, owing to the reception of the Peruvian Minister.

The telegrams from the camp districts are most gratifying; it has rained in every direction, and the weather continues so mild that all the estancieros in town say the camps in this weather will come round rapidly. A farmer from Giles informs us that some farmers are paying 3m/c per head for places to feed their sheep, and even at this high rate it was hard to find land, but the weather is at last favorable, and with the rain in the camp and peace in the town, the fortunes of the Plate seem on the mend.

As appear by telegram in another column the news from Antwerp about wool is unfavorable, prices have touched their highest, and even at the sharp fall announced there are no buyers. Prices from Plazas show a corresponding drop, and the wools coming in now can only be sold at lower rates; the luck is that the wool is nearly all sold, scarcely anything left consequently the fall in Europe cannot much affect this country.

The gold market at afterhours ruled the same, the latest news current was that at last a way out of the difficulty had been found.

Gen. Mitre and the Plaza camps agree as to terms about the elections, then the question at once goes to the Supreme Court, and both parties agree to accept the judgment as final.

Dr Bernardo Irigoyen as special Argentine Commissioner, leaves this evening for Montevideo, accredited by the National Government to the Montevidean Government to arrange the question about the arms.

The new Litoral Argentino for Messrs Torrado & Molero's line to Rosario arrived to-day from the Clyde. She is 180 feet long by 27 feet beam and 10½ feet depth of hold, and will carry 600 tons dead weight. Her engines are of 150 horse power and are capable of propelling the steamer 10½ knots per hour. The Litoral Argentino was built by Messrs H McIntyre & Co., of Paisley, to plans prepared by Wm. Samson & Co. of our city.

According to telegrams it has rained copiously all over the country, in Dolores, Chascomus, Pilar, Capilla, San Antonio, Carmen de Areco, Giles, Junin, Rojas, Salto, Arrecifes, Pergamino, Cañuelas, Navarro, Monte, Saladillo, 25 de Mayo, 9 de Julio, Quilmes, San Vicente, Lobos, Las Flores, Tapalques, Rauch, Ayacucho, Tandil, Chivilcoy, &c.

Our latest Montevideo advices give the following:—

"The papers are all discussing the Vigilante case, and the opinions are varied, any how they all expect plenary satisfaction from the Argentine Government.

"The tobacconists have held two meetings in order to study the necessary reforms in the tariff valuations concerning tobacco.

"The chocolate men have sent in their opinion on the valuation tariff.

The Liga Industrial has presented a petition to the manager of the Central Uruguay Railway, requesting free transit of goods to the Buenos Aires Continental Exhibition. The Liga has also asked for the free passage of its members on the line.

"Mr Wm. Bentley has signed a contract with the Canadian Government for a line of steamers between Canada and Brazil. A subvention of £10,000 to be paid the line; the steamers to touch at Mont